

Fahd receives Raimond

JEDDAH (R) — King Fahd had talks on Monday with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, who carried a message for the Saudi Arabian monarch from France's Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The Saudi Press Agency (SPA), which reported the meeting, gave no details. Mr. Raimond is on his first visit to the kingdom since Mr. Chirac's conservative government came to power in March. The French minister, who arrived here Sunday night, earlier discussed what he called the dangerous situation created by the Iran-Iraq war with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal. Their talks also covered the Middle East situation "where France is always committed to the general interest," SPA quoted him as saying. Press reports in the Gulf have said Riyadh wanted to discuss France's stand on the conflict in view of the French government's apparent desire to improve relations with Iran.

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Unions accept Thatcher's strike

BRIGHTON, England (R) — Britain's organised labour movement voted on Monday to abide by controversial legislation passed by the Conservative government requiring secret ballots before strike action. It was the first time Trades Union Congress (TUC) had voted to accept any union reform laws introduced by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government since it came to power in 1979. TUC officials said the decision at the start of the 118th annual TUC conference represented the first concrete evidence that the 9.5 million member movement was serious in its bid to close ranks behind the opposition Labour Party led by Neil Kinnock and help oust Mrs. Thatcher. A general election is widely expected next year, though Mrs. Thatcher's second term is not due to run out until June, 1988.

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King contacts Iraqi president

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday contacted Iraqi President Saddam Hussein over the phone to inquire about the situation on the northern Iraqi-Iranian war front which was the target for a new Iranian offensive on Monday. President Hussein told the King that the Iraqi forces had crushed the attacking Iranian soldiers and inflicted heavy losses on them and captured a large number of them. The Iraqi president assured King Hussein of Iraq's strong position and said any new Iranian offensive would face the same destiny.

Dubai-Amman flights resumed

AMMAN (Petra) — Flights between the United Arab Emirates and Jordan resumed on Monday when an Emirates plane landed at Queen Alia International Airport. The plane was received by the deputy director general of sales and marketing of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Akel Biltaji and Ahmed Quntar, director general of Alia for airport services. Resumption of Dubai-Amman flights followed an agreement which was recently concluded between Alia and the UAE airline, whereby Alia would operate one flight to Dubai every day while the UAE airline would operate two flights a week.

Sudan to reopen Tehran embassy

NICOSIA (AP) — Sudan will shortly reopen its embassy in Tehran to end a three-year rift with Iran over the support the ousted Khartoum regime of Jaafar Numeiri gave to Iraq in the Gulf war, Iran's official news agency reported Monday. The Islamic Republic News Agency, quoted Sudan's Minister of Energy and Mining (Adam Musa Madibou) as saying the embassy would reopen within two months.

Britain tightens visa controls

LONDON (R) — Britain decided to tighten visa controls for visitors from West Africa and the Indian subcontinent, official government sources said. The cabinet agreed to impose a visa regime on all visitors from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Ghana and Nigeria following complaints of chaos at passport control at London's Heathrow airport. Non-immigrant travellers from these countries had previously been entitled to visit Britain without first obtaining visas but huge queues had built up because of the problem of vetting them.

Bombs rock Portuguese resort

LISBON (R) — Bombs damaged three tourist complexes on Portugal's Algarve coast on Monday, raising fears of a campaign of violence against holiday resorts similar to one in Spain by Basque guerrillas, local officials said. No one was hurt in the blasts, which occurred within minutes of each other in the reception offices of three villa complexes at Vale de Lobo, Vilamoura and Praia do Vau, west of Faro.

INSIDE

- * Beirut geared up for peace dialogue, page 2
- * Jordan sends more relief aid to Sudan, page 3
- * The ingenuity of Israeli evil, page 4
- * Turkey steps up efforts to reclaim dispersed treasures, page 5
- * Connors loses and Becker advances in U.S. Open, page 6
- * Subsidised loans to Third World on the increase, page 7
- * Bomb rocks Durban, page 8

Iraq reports checking major Iranian offensive

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said on Monday its forces had checked a major overnight Iranian offensive into northern Iraq with heavy enemy casualties.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted a military spokesman as saying three Iranian divisions took part in the attack on the strategic Haj Omran area, north of Baghdad.

Iranian leaders for some months past have been threatening a major offensive to "finish off" the war, now entering its seventh year.

The Baghdad spokesman said the Iranian attack at 1:00 a.m. was centred on the strategic mountain peak of Karamand overlooking Haj Omran town and the Gardako Mountain in the same area.

He said troops of the Iraqi Fifth Army Corps "destroyed the attacking forces" within a few hours, "crushing the major part of the Iranian troops while the rest withdrew."

Thousands of Iranians were killed and many were captured and Iraqi troops, backed by the air force and artillery, were now chasing the retreating remnants, he added.

Karamand was recaptured by Iraq in May this year after about

and knocked out hundreds of vehicles and weapons in low-level raids.

There was no independent confirmation of the claims by either side. Iran and Iraq only rarely allow reporters or other observers to visit the frontlines in the six-year-old Gulf war.

IRNA also reported that more than 100 Iraqis were killed or wounded in "two counter-offensives" in the Bakhtarann and Ilam sectors of central front south of Haj Omran that were repulsed.

Iranian communiques gave no indication whether the attacks were part of the "final offensive" Iranian leaders have been warning for weeks was imminent.

Military analysts have long believed the decisive battles in the gruelling Gulf war, which enters its seventh year this month (See page 2), will be fought in the desert flatlands of the central and southern sectors of the 1,180 kilometre front.

Iraq's two largest cities, Baghdad and Basra, are in these sectors and are vulnerable to attack.

Earlier reports indicated that the bulk of the Iranian forces were massed mainly in the central and southern sectors.

Murphy due in Amman today

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is scheduled to arrive here Tuesday to seek ways to revive the stalled Middle East peace process, informed sources said Monday.

Mr. Murphy arrived Israel late Monday. He was expected to meet Israeli leaders before arriving in Amman, the sources said.

The sources did not say what specific topics were expected to be discussed during Mr. Murphy's visit to Jordan and other countries in the Middle East but it was believed that the U.S. official was seeking ways to resume efforts towards settling the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Murphy, who is also expected to visit Egypt, last visited the Middle East along with U.S. Vice-President George Bush in late July and early August.

Mr. Murphy's latest visit to the region comes amid intensified diplomatic moves by the Soviet Union towards convening an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict and

stepped-up efforts by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres to bring about broader peace talks after the planned Egypt-Israel summit, tentatively scheduled to be held next week.

The planned meeting between Mr. Peres and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is contingent on Egypt and Israel reaching agreement on their dispute over the Taba border enclave in the Sinai.

Mr. Peres on Monday dispatched cabinet minister Ezer Weizman to West Germany and Italy to brief Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Premier Bettino Craxi on plans for the meeting with Mr. Mubarak.

Mr. Peres wants to add new momentum to Mideast peace talks before he hands over premiership to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, leader of the Likud bloc, in October under a rotation agreement between Mr. Peres' Labour Party and the Likud.

However, Mr. Shamir on Sunday appeared to be unhappy over Mr. Peres' efforts. In a radio interview Sunday night, he said normalising relations with Egypt should be Israel's top priority

rather than trying to expand the scope of peace talks with other Arab states.

"There is no point in talking peace with other countries before peace with Egypt is consolidated," Mr. Shamir told Israel Radio.

Definite signs of a renewed Soviet interest in efforts towards settling the Arab-Israeli conflict came when Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov visited Jordan earlier this week. The King, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and other senior officials held talks with Mr. Vorontsov.

Informed sources said the Soviet minister's talks here indicated a "significant change" in Moscow's stand towards the Mideast conflict and Jordan was "highly satisfied" with the outcome of Mr. Vorontsov's visit.

On Sunday, the King sent a message to Mr. Mubarak on the results of Mr. Vorontsov's visit. The message was delivered to Mr. Mubarak in Alexandria by Mr. Rifai.

According to the sources in Amman, Mr. Vorontsov indicated, during his talks here,

(Continued on page 3)

Walters: No U.S. demands made on Europe

MADRID (R) — U.S. envoy Vernon Walters, on the first stop of a European tour, said Monday he had come to discuss the struggle against "terrorism" but was not making any demand on Washington's allies.

"We discussed matters of common interest, including the struggle against terrorism throughout the world. I have not come to make any demands," he told reporters after meeting Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez.

U.S. officials have said Mr. Walters will press European allies and Canada for sanctions against Libya, which Washington accuses of planning fresh "terrorist attacks."

Mr. Walters, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said the meeting, which extended beyond the scheduled half hour to 70 minutes, was friendly and useful. He repeated in English his brief statement in Spanish.

Mr. Fernandez Ordóñez said Mr. Walters had given a detailed account of international cooperation against terrorism.

He said he repeated Spain's stand of "full solidarity against terrorism within the norms of international law."

Qadhafi claims full Soviet support and warns U.S.

TRIPOLI (Agencies) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi started an 18th year in power on Monday with a warning to the United States that his country has full Soviet backing.

In a defiant speech to mark the anniversary of Libya's revolution, Colonel Qadhafi heaped praises on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and called U.S. President Ronald Reagan "Israel's crazy dog."

"One is sane, the other is crazy. One is responsible, the other irresponsible. One is worthy, the other not worthy of leading a superpower," Col. Qadhafi told more than 5,000 supporters on Tripoli's main square.

It was his first public speech in the capital since U.S. planes bombed his home and other targets on April 15. The United States has said it will strike again if Libya is linked to new terrorist attacks. Libya denies any involvement in terrorism.

Col. Qadhafi said the Soviet Union, which condemned the April raids but did not intervene, would stand behind Libya in the event of a new U.S. attack. "The Soviet Union is behind us with all its power," he said.

Moscow, which sent First Vice-President Pyotr Demichev to the anniversary celebrations, is one of Libya's major arms suppliers. But it has held back from signing a friendship treaty with Libya.

In a message marking the

anniversary, the praesidium of the Soviet Supreme (Parliament) spoke of Libya's "courageous resistance to aggression" and "ability to counter hostile attacks by imperialist forces."

In his three-hour speech on Monday, Col. Qadhafi, wearing kblakl combat fatigues and gesturing with a metal pointer, said he was prepared to die as a "martyr in a sacrificial cause."

He compared himself with the late Chilean President Salvador Allende and Che Guevara.

The speech began Sunday night and lasted into the early hours of Monday.

"If Reagan doesn't stop his stupidities I will form an international army to fight America everywhere and I'm sure that in a few years the world will be rid of this new Nazi empire," Col. Qadhafi said.

Such a force would be drawn from Central America, Africa and Asia, he said, and be composed of tens of thousands of fighters.

Col. Qadhafi said Libya opposed terrorism and challenged the United States to provide proof of Libyan involvement in planning terrorist attacks.

"I can form an army outside Libya... and this army will spread out in all corners of the globe to destroy the American presence everywhere, and then we will announce every operation," Col. Qadhafi said.

King visits Amman Municipality, voices satisfaction with its services

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday voiced satisfaction with and admiration of the services offered by Amman Municipality in the various regions of the capital.

The King was speaking during a visit he paid to the offices of Amman Municipality. He called on the municipal council to develop the municipality's facilities and services to cope with the increasing requirements of citizens living in Amman and its suburbs.

Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh briefed the King on Amman Municipality's services and its plans for the next five years, particularly in relation to the Greater Amman project. The mayor also spoke about plans to develop Amman Downtown, and to build a national park which

would include an artificial lake and a zoo.

Mr. Rawabdeh also briefed the King on Amman Municipality's plans to construct road intersections and on current projects and future plans. He said the municipality planned to construct intersections at the rate of four every year and these, when completed, would offer a new inlet and outlet for the capital.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem accompanied the King on his visit to Amman Municipality.

The King later toured some parts of Amman. The tour included Jabal Amman, the area allocated for building the planned national park, Jabal Al Zuhour, Hay Al Shiebeh, Yarmouk Street, Jabal Al Manara, Jabal Al Nasr, Prince Hassan Camp, Mahatta,



His Majesty King Hussein confers with Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh during a visit he paid to Amman Municipality on Monday accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem (Petra photo).

Marka, North Hashmieh, the and Al Raya Al Hashmieh Sports City area and Al Hamzeh gardens.

Muasher: Government is determined to overcome economic difficulties

By Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher said on Monday the government was determined to overcome the present economic difficulties through a well-defined strategy and was confident of reactivating the economy and putting it back on the course of stable and sustained growth.

Dr. Muasher, speaking at the weekly "Monday press circle" attended by 30 local Arab and foreign journalists, made a comprehensive review of the government's present and future economic programmes and spoke at length about its recent measures to revitalise the economy.

Following the review, Dr. Muasher answered questions put to him by the journalists attending the luncheon and briefed them on various aspects of the country's economy and the government's priorities.

The Monday press circle is organised by the Department of Press and Publications of the Ministry of Information and hosts senior officials every week.

In response to a question on whether there were any external considerations prompting the Cabinet's recent decision to transform a number of public agencies into shareholding companies operating on commercial basis Dr. Muasher said: "The decision was not dictated to us. We are simply responding to local demand."

Dr. Muasher added that recommendations by the Royal Commission for Administrative Development (RCAD) were a major force behind the government's decision to change the status of some government-owned institutions to open the way for the private sector to own part of the capital in some of them.

The commission was set up to study means of improving the efficiency of the public sector and its organisations.

The RCAD studied the performance of some government-owned agencies, which had not been performing efficiently due to bureaucratic procedures included in a set of laws governing the corporations, Dr. Muasher explained. Giving examples of two public organisations, the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) and the Public Transport Corporation (PTC) which are under consideration for a change in status, Dr. Muasher said that the TCC was returning an annual investment of three per cent on its paid up capital, while the PTC was only showing 25 per cent of its total productivity. He put the TCC's annual profit at JD 20 million.

Dr. Muasher said the Cabinet decision was based on a two-pronged approach: Firstly, a government institution would be transformed into a public shareholding company with 100 per cent of the shares owned by the government and secondly, there would be some public agencies where private sector participation will be allowed. In this way, government institutions would be freed from bureaucratic procedures since they would be

run by their own board of directors, said the minister, describing the importance of the transformation as a "qualitative step" to improve performance, services and efficiency.

He said that to date, the Cabinet has taken no decision to transform any of the public organisations. "We have accepted the principle of transformation, but we have not agreed on any specific case," Dr. Muasher said.

He indicated that Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, the TCC and the PTC were under consideration for a change in status.

Dr. Muasher refuted a suggestion that the transformation of government institutions into shareholding companies meant that the public sector's efficiency was less than average in running the agencies. "Our decision does not mean that we are contesting the public sector's efficiency. In simple terms, the laws governing the institutions are impeding the improvement of the agencies' services," he said.

Increased profitability, more efficiency as well as flexibility in both decision making and execution were the main reasons for changing a company's status, said the minister. "The government does not want services, consumers or employees to be compromised in any transformation," he added.

The Cabinet, Dr. Muasher said, had made it clear in its statement that the transformation should be a stage-by-stage process, after intensive studies have been presented and after working out a programme of priorities and defining the means of implementation.

He added that each government department was asked to present the Prime Ministry with a list of institutions that could be transformed and a set of proposals on how the decision on transformation could be carried out.

"There is no pre-conceived government idea to transform any public agency," he said. "Each department will contribute to the decision and all aspects will be considered before any order of transformation is issued."

On Jordanian-Syrian trade relations, Dr. Muasher said they were moving ahead "although they're not moving as fast as expected because of technical problems."

"The problem of foreign currency exchange is a problem which is faced by all Arab countries," said the minister.

However, Jordan and Syria were cooperating on barter trade, with the Kingdom exporting agricultural produce and importing Syrian agricultural commodities, he said, pointing out that the two capitals have already organised exhibitions of their respective industrial products, he pointed out.

On Jordan's first-ever draft law for organising industries, Dr. Muasher said the draft was presented to the Prime Ministry in less than a month before it is submitted to parliament for debate. The draft law, he said, is designed to organise industries licensing in the Kingdom and allows for the setting up of individually-owned companies.

Commenting on Jordan's intention to establish new industrial projects in the West Bank within the current five-year development plan, Dr. Muasher said that such industries would have to comply with Jordanian boycott laws against Israel. He said that these industries "would follow the same procedures and regulations" as industries in the Kingdom.

On West Bank industries' rights to market their products in Jordan, Dr. Muasher said capital goods for the setting up of the industry would have to be imported from the Kingdom. He said raw materials for these industries would also have to come through Jordanian ports.

Replying to a question on whether the government here would exempt West Bank industries from paying custom duties on the imported machineries and raw material if these were also taxed by the Israeli government, the minister said the government would "study the situation and consider decisions to keep these industries profitable."

Asked to comment on reports that there had been an increase in the number of expatriates

returning to Jordan and the effect this would have on remittances collected by Jordanians working abroad, the minister said there had been no significant increase in the number of Jordanians returning home to settle.

He said that according to figures collected by customs officials, only 428 families had returned from the Gulf this year. "This figure," he said, "does not represent a significant increase in comparison with previous years."

Dr. Muasher added that the Labour Minister Khaled Al Haj Hassan had visited several countries in the Gulf and was assured by officials there that "Jordanians employed in the public sector would not lose their jobs."

He said he was not aware of any decision by the Kuwaiti government to terminate the contracts of 30,000 Jordanians working there. Press reports had recently published unofficial stories to that effect.

Replying to a question, the minister said the government had not adopted any decision to open branches of Jordanian banks in the occupied West Bank. However, he said, the government would only allow branches to open provided they comply with Jordanian banking regulations.

"In the case of approval, these banks would have to comply with Central Bank (of Jordan) regulations, just like any other bank in the East Bank," Dr. Muasher explained. He added that every financial institution in the occupied territories "would have to be licensed by the Central Bank."

Referring to a public request for specifications on imported products, the minister said that in the past, countries had been exporting products to Jordan which were not marketable in the country of origin. He added that the ministry has recently enforced a law banning products which are not licensed to be marketed in the country of origin.

On protective measures against the importation of potentially contaminated products, the minister said that because of Jordan's lack of experience in the field of testing contaminated commodities, the ministry was

(Continued from page 3)

Gandhi calls on nuclear powers to follow Soviet moratorium

HARARE (Agencies) — India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Monday urged all nuclear nations to follow the Soviet Union in declaring a moratorium on tests and said he hoped a U.S.-Soviet summit later this year would help eliminate nuclear weapons.

Within hours of handing over leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Mr. Gandhi spoke eloquently of its commitment to peace.

"The world can survive only by giving up confrontation and by eradicating fear, hate and disparity," he told the eighth summit conference on the 25th anniversary of the 101-member organisation.

The Non-Aligned Movement welcomed the Soviet decision to extend its nuclear test moratorium to January next year. Mr. Gandhi told the conference, attended by almost 50 national leaders.

"A great responsibility rests on the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union. We hope they will meet before the end of the year and take specific measures to reduce, and eventually eliminate, nuclear weapons."

"Nuclear confrontation must not be allowed to move into new dimensions."

Mr. Gandhi praised the Soviet Union which he said had responded to a call from a group of six nations that met in New Delhi

last year to adopt a moratorium on testing.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, pressing his bid to be the next chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, told the summit on Monday that his nation has been the target of U.S. "aggression, intervention and interference."

Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat, in an emotional address to the summit, described the South African and Israeli governments as joint perpetrators of "imperialism, Zionism and racial discrimination."

Mr. Mugabe said he was beginning his three-year term of office conscious of his duty to all the group's diverse members.

Fighting in Lebanon claims 95 lives in August

Troops on alert for Beirut peace talks

BEIRUT (R) — Bomb attacks, an Israeli raid on Palestinian commandos, inter-Falangist feuding and fighting in the South accounted for 95 deaths in the Lebanon's civil war over the past month.

Militia and hospital sources said this compared with 118 killed in July and marked the lowest monthly death toll since January when 350 people died.

Two car bomb attacks, one in mainly Muslim West Beirut and the other in the Christian sector of the capital, killed 33 people. Two other bombs left seven dead in East Beirut.

In South Lebanon, 14 people were killed when the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" militia launched attacks on several villages following Lebanese guerrilla operations. Three SLA fighters died in the skirmishes, the sources said.

Three Muslim militiamen died in clashes between Shi'ite fighters and United Nations peacekeeping troops near the southern city of Tyre. An Irish member of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was killed in the area on Aug. 21.

Eight people were killed in an Israeli raid on Palestinian positions in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley on Aug. 11, while feuding among Falangist militiamen in east Beirut claimed at least 13 lives over a two-week period.

Twelve others died in sporadic sniper and artillery exchanges across Beirut's "green line" divide, and a Christian army officer was gunned down by unidentified gunmen in the Bekaa on Aug. 11.

A 12-year-old girl died and several people were wounded when Israeli-backed militiamen shelled a South Lebanon village Sunday, state-owned Beirut Radio said.

Lebanese newspapers reported five people were injured when SLA guerrillas fired artillery at Qabrakha village.

The French-language L'Orient Le Jour newspaper said SLA fighters also raked two nearby

hamlets with machinegun fire. No casualties were reported.

The SLA, troops with about 1,000 Israeli troops and security men, hold a so-called "security zone" along Lebanon's southern border.

In Beirut, local radios said rival militias exchanged artillery, rocket and automatic fire overnight across the "green line" dividing the capital into Christian and Muslim areas. The radios did not mention any casualties.

In Beirut, sharpshooters, heavily-armed troops and a bomb disposal team were put on alert Monday ahead of fresh cabinet talks aimed at ending civil war in Lebanon.

Security sources said special measures had been ordered for Tuesday's meeting of Falangist and opposition ministers close to the "green line".

"Only two roads, from east and west Beirut, will be left open," one source said. "High earth barriers are being built as a shield from sniper fire."

About 250 armed police drawn from Christian and Muslim communities are to guard the building where war-weary Lebanese hope the cabinet "dialogue committee" will agree a lasting ceasefire between warring militias, the sources said.

Soldiers from the army's mainly Shi'ite Sixth and the mainly Christian Ninth brigades will cordon off the area, while bomb disposal experts have been placed on stand-by after 24 bomb attacks killed some 160 people in Beirut this year.

Sharpshooters will take up positions on nearby rooftops shortly before the cabinet meets, the sources added.

Tuesday's talks follow an initiative launched by Sunni Premier Rashid Karami on Aug.

19, when he met two Christian ministers to end a nine-month cabinet rift.

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, the key power broker in Lebanon, has pledged his support for the talks, which are expected to focus on a militia truce and possible political reforms designed to end 11 years of savage warfare.

Even if a durable ceasefire is achieved, analysts say considerable obstacles would still have to be overcome to expand the truce into long-term peace throughout the country.

Mr. Karami and Justice Minister Nabih Berri, who heads the Shi'ite Amal militia, have said the cabinet session will be based on the spirit of a Damascus-mediated peace pact signed last December.

The pact, agreed by Mr. Berri, Druze chief Walid Junblatt and former Falangist "Lebanese forces" militia commander Elie Hobeika, aimed at giving the opposition a greater role in government.

But Mr. Hobeika was toppled by hardline Falangist militiamen in January and the accord collapsed when Christian Maronite President Amin Gemayel refused to endorse it.

Falangist say they fear that Syria wants to stage a takeover of Lebanon, while some of the opposition believe Israel stands in the way of national reconciliation.

Mr. Berri said Sunday the cabinet peace talks should be based on an agreement to end all links with Israel, which holds a so-called border "security zone" in South Lebanon.

Lebanon was an Arab state and should have "distinctive relations with Syria", he added.

The French-language newspaper L'Orient Le Jour commented at the weekend that Lebanon still seeks "the magic formula which would allow it to pay the minimum price to two disturbing neighbours (Syria and Israel) in the way of safeguards."

Gulf war enters 7th year with little prospect for peace

By Ian Mackenzie
Renter

BAHRAIN — The Gulf war enters its seventh year this month, one of the longest-running conflicts this century, with Iran launching a fresh offensive against Iraq.

Diplomatic and military analysts see little prospect for a quick end to the war, which has exacted a massive human and economic toll.

"There is lots of speculation about what's going to happen, but the truth is that nobody knows what will happen," one Gulf-based diplomat commented.

Mediation efforts by a variety of bodies, from the United Nations to the Organisation of Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement, have failed to resolve a conflict which has split the Arab World.

Kuwait, on the doorstep of the southern war front at the head of the Gulf, said last month further peace efforts were expected as a U.S.-Soviet summit scheduled for later this year.

U.S. officials in Washington say both sides agree the war is dangerous and should be stopped. But diplomats in the region questioned the effect of super-power intervention, noting that Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has flatly rejected arbitration.

"We should submit neither to imposed peace, nor to imposed arbitration," Khomeini told Iranian leaders on Aug. 24.

"We should continue the war until victory — and it is near," he added.

President Saddam Hussein, warning Iran's leaders they could not end the war militarily, reiterated on Aug. 2 Iraq's peace conditions: Full, comprehensive and unconditional withdrawal of forces to recognised international borders, complete and comprehensive exchange of prisoners, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and respect for each other's choice of life.

Iran seeks a complete withdrawal of Iraqi troops, the ousting of the Iraqi government and massive reparations of many billions of dollars.

The basic underlying realities are still there: Iraq calling for a negotiated settlement, Iran seeking total victory with the removal of Saddam Hussein, and the Gulf Arab countries uneasy speculations, "one senior diplomatic source said."

The Gulf Arab states, together with most Arab nations, support Iraq, but Libya and Syria, with a bargaining with several young

tradition of hostility towards the Iraqi leadership, back Iran.

In a rare pragmatic argument against peace, Iranian Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani questioned whether the present governments in Tehran and Baghdad could co-exist.

"Will the cold war die down? Can we say, with so many martyrs behind us, we made a mistake? Can Iraq confess it started the war? Both would have to spend all their existence on an arms race for decades, an bare their claws and fangs in the propaganda war to prove what they said before had been correct," he told a Friday prayers gathering.

On Aug. 24, he urged an all-out attack to prevent Iraq from reorganising its forces, joining other leaders in calling for a "decisive victory" by March next year.

Diplomatic sources in the region believe Iraq has the capacity to withstand militarily a major new Iranian thrust.

They said a strategy of strong defensive positions backed by artillery and tank batteries and air strikes is designed to cut Iraqi casualties. The psychological bill could be high, however, in the event of an Iranian drive into Iraq — possibly against the southern port of Basra, Iraq's second city.

But the sources also note that the Baghdad leadership weathered a potential political storm over the successful Iranian invasion in February of Iraq's southern Fao peninsula and Iran's recapture in July of its border town of Mehran. The town was taken by Iraq on May 17 in a blaze of publicity as a bargaining chip for Fao.

Anti-war dissent is not tolerated by the leaders of either side and it is difficult to gauge the level of dissatisfaction in the two countries. In Iran, for example, a willingness to fight is regarded as a test of revolutionary fervour.

The war between the two emergent regional powers broke out in 1980, with both sides differing over the precise timing.

Iraq dates the conflict from border skirmishes it said were engineered by Iran at the beginning of the month. Iran says the war started with the Iraqi invasion on Sept. 23.

There is a long history of antagonism between the Arabs and Persians (Iranians).

Iraq, with a large Shi'ite Muslim population, and its Gulf Arab backers also, feared a spread of Islamic fundamentalism, and political instability following the 1979 revolution in Iran.

By 1982 a stalemate emerged



along the 750-mile (1,200 kilometre) front ranging from the rugged Kurdish mountains in the north to the central desert regions and the oil-rich marshes of the south.

Neither side has given its own casualty figures. American estimates place the Iranian toll at nearly 235,000 dead and 400,000 wounded, many in human-wave offensives, and the Iraqi toll at 80,000 dead and 170,000 wounded.

The International Committee of the Red Cross says Iraq holds more than 70,000 Iraqi prisoners-of-war and Iraq estimates 10,000-15,000 Iranians.

While Iraq has ready access to foreign military technology, including vital spares, from the Soviet Union and France in particular, more isolated Iran has had to depend largely on the vagaries of the international arms market place for supplies.

There have been reports from the United States, however, of Chinese weaponry reaching Iran, while some Asian diplomats in the Gulf believe North Korea has also supplied arms.

The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) estimates the Iraqi Armed Forces at 520,000 men, including a regular army of 475,000, plus a para-military people's army of 650,000.

The IISS estimates the Iranian army at 250,000, with reserves of 350,000, and a Revolutionary Guards corps of 250,000. A recent mobilisation has added an estimated 500 battalions, or 150,000 men, with another 500 battalions planned, Tehran reports say.

Although the ground war remains relatively static, both sides have taken a heavy toll of shipping in the Gulf in the so-called tanker war.

Nearly 60 vessels, mostly tankers, have been damaged in the Gulf this year alone as Iraq tries to halt Iran's oil exports, vital for finding its war machine, and Iran retaliates against vessels using ports on the western, Arab side of the Gulf.

Iraqi air attacks on shipping and oil installations have drastically cut Iran's exports, Gulf industry sources say.

The economic bill for the two combatants, and for the smaller states at the periphery of the conflict, has been high — and has been aggravated by the oil price drop.

Iraq's pre-war foreign exchange reserves of some \$35 billion have fallen to less than \$1 billion, while it has built up debts of at least \$40 billion.

Iran, with its heartland further from the fighting, has avoided a heavy foreign debt by depending largely on its own resources, but

the collapse in oil prices has placed added pressures on the government.

"Ending the war victoriously is the key to solving all our difficulties," Iran's President Ali Khamenei told a gathering on Aug. 21.

The Arab states on the western side of the Gulf, some of whom like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have provided hefty financial support for Iraq, are also feeling the economic pinch.

One effect of the conflict, however, has been to help push them together in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), an economic and military grouping comprising Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman.

A meeting of foreign and oil ministers of the six states on Aug. 26-27 pledged to maintain a united front against Iranian threats and told Tehran to stop what they called "illegitimate actions" against shipping in the Gulf, including inspection of cargo aboard foreign vessels.

A senior Arab political source said the Gulf states had little desire to see a clear-cut victory by either Iraq or Iran.

But he said "neither side will be in a position to impose itself for years to come. They will be too busy with their own reconstruction, and what we all need now is peace."

Assad reportedly made secret visit to Moscow

RUWAI (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Assad paid a secret visit to the Soviet Union last week, said Kremlin leaders that the United States was preparing a strike against Libya to topple Col. Muammar Qadhafi, the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Qabas reported Monday.

"President Assad told Kremlin leaders that he received reliable information from a variety of sources, including highly-placed Egyptian officials, that the United States is planning a large-scale attack on Libya to topple Col. Qadhafi," Al Qabas said in a front-page dispatch from Damascus.

"The Syrian president was quite clear in communicating the message that the U.S. conquest of Libya will be followed by the

subjugation of Syria at the hand of the Israelis who plan a similar action against Damascus," the paper said, quoting unidentified Syrian sources.

It quoted Mr. Assad as cautioning "if Libya falls, the Kremlin will lose all its friends in the Middle East."

There was no comment from Damascus on the report in Al Qabas.

The Syrian president was in the Libyan city of Benghazi last week where he held a summit with Col. Qadhafi and affirmed Syrian support for Libya in case of a U.S. attack.

Syria is Moscow's chief Arab ally, and last week the Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov was in Damascus for talks with Mr. Assad and his aides

on the situation in the Middle East.

Al Qabas quoted the Syrian sources as saying that Mr. Assad's visit to Moscow bore quick fruit, claiming that the Soviets intervened to enforce shifting the place of the recent American-Egyptian manoeuvres from the Gulf of Sirte, where it was originally planned, to a different site in the Mediterranean.

The United States has accused Libya of "instigating international terrorism" and last April sent its jet fighters raiding targets in and around Tripoli and Benghazi.

Al Qabas said the Soviets have since set up radar stations and surface-to-air missile batteries in Libya, in anticipation of a second U.S. air strike.

Israeli police arrest 3 Jews for buying passports

TEL AVIV (AP) — Three orthodox Jews were arrested for buying passports from European backpackers and planning to use them for illegal entry into the Soviet Union, a police chief said Monday.

The three black-coated religious seminarians were arrested in the Red Sea beach resort of Eilat last week while

haggling with several young tourists to buy their passports, said Eilat Police Chief Yeroham Kayam.

Kayam said the three men, aged 23 to 31, offered to pay \$220 for each passport. The three told police they sought the passports to enter the Soviet Union and worship at the tomb of a venerated rabbi buried there, Kayam said.

Zimbabwean premier slams countries which have renewed ties with Israel

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has branded black African countries which restored diplomatic ties with Israel as "deviants, quislings and puppets."

Mugabe, who took over Monday as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, said the movement's position might not always be that of individual states.

But those countries which had renewed diplomatic relations with Israel were letting Africa and the Palestinian cause down, he said in a television interview Sunday night on the eve of the Third-World movement's eighth summit meeting.

In the most violent reaction to date by any leader to the resumption of ties with Israel by

four black African states, Mugabe said Zimbabwe viewed the move "with abhorrence."

"In the context of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of African Unity where a majority of people had decided on a revolutionary course, you will always find deviants, quislings and puppets," he said.

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PROGRAMME ONE
17:00 — Koran
17:20 — Cartoons
17:30 — Children's programmes
18:05 — Walt Disney
18:55 — Computer World
19:15 — Religious programme (Fatawa)
19:25 — Programme review
19:45 — Figures and events
20:00 — News in Arabic
20:40 — Arabic series (Eps. 13)
21:30 — Our Industries
22:00 — Television magazine
22:30 — News summary in Arabic
23:15 — Signing off

PROGRAMME TWO
18:00 — Kiseppa a Mounje
18:30 — L. Valdes Des Papilles
19:00 — News in French
19:15 — Varieties
19:30 — News in Hebrew
20:00 — News in Arabic
20:30 — Music Box
21:30 — Alfred Hitchcock Present: An Unlocked Window
22:00 — News in English
22:30 — Magnum

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07:00 — Light Music
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08:00 — Morning Show
08:30 — News Summary
09:00 — Morning Show Cont.
10:00 — Oriental Foods
10:15 — Pop Session Cont.
11:30 — Country Music
12:00 — News Summary
12:45 — Pop Session Cont.
13:00 — News Summary
13:45 — Pop Session Cont.
14:00 — News Bulletin
14:10 — Men from the Ministry
15:00 — News Summary
16:00 — News Summary
16:30 — Science Report
17:00 — Pop Session
18:00 — News Summary
18:45 — Top Twenty
19:00 — News Summary
19:30 — Date with a Star
20:00 — Evening Show
21:00 — News Summary
21:45 — Evening Show Cont.
22:00 — News Summary
22:30 — Evening Show Cont.
23:00 — News Summary
23:45 — Evening Show Cont.

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639.720, 1323 KHz

07:00 David Mamour 07:30 Joan Sutherland 07:50 Reflections 07:50 Financial News 08:00 World News 08:29 24 Hours News Summary 08:30 News 08:40 Book Choice 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Counterpoint 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours News Summary 10:10 The Particular Place 10:45 Network U.K. 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Every Day A Holiday 11:30 Last News 11:40 24 Hours News Summary 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News: Look Ahead 12:45 Pled Piper 12:50 News Summary: Mission to Tanzania 12:50 Is That All You Think About? 13:00 World News 14:09 News about Britain 14:15 Waveguide 14:25 A Letter from Scotland 14:30 Sports International 14:40 Radio 2 News 14:50 The Sky's The Limit 15:35 Personal Story 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours News Summary 16:30 Network U.K. 16:45 Recording of the Week 17:00 Outlook 17:45 Joan Sutherland 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 A Jolly Good Show 18:30 The Random Jottings of Hinge and Bandest 18:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Omnibus 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:09 A Letter from Scotland 20:15 Meridian 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsweek 21:30 Promenade Concert 21:40 The Evening World 22:25 News Summary: Outlook 22:50 Stock Market Report 23:00 World News 23:09 24 Hours News Summary 23:30 Richard Rodney Bennett Premiere 24:00 News Summary: On the Box 08:15 Book Choice

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07:00 News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Awards to Listeners' Questionnaire, Science Reports, Sports News at 30 minutes past the hour. 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 Music USA 19:00 News & Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 Music USA 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 Music USA 23:00 News & Editorial 23:15 Music USA 23:30 24:00 News 24:10 World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CONFERENCES
A four-day annual conference on International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration, to be held at the Auditorium of University of Jordan's Engineering and Technology Faculty. The conference runs through Friday.

FILMS
Feature film, part 2 at 7:30 p.m. British Council.

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MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also souvenirs from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Cited 1800). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum, Jabel Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military armaments dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Amman, Tel. 624500.
St. George Church (Greek Orthodox): Jabel Amman, Tel. 624500.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Amman, Tel. 771751.
Amman Interdenominational Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 775261.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Sam), Tel. 811295.
Babylon Congregation (International, Interdenominational): meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 606974.

PRAYER TIMES

04:46 — Sunrise
05:11 — Sunrise
12:34 — Dhuhr
16:12 — Asr
18:59 — Maghrib
20:25 — Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

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ARRIVALS:

09:15 — Agaba (RJ)
10:30 — Kuwait (RJ)
10:30 — Cairo (RJ)
10:45 — Beirut (RJ)
10:50 — Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:55 — Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:00 — Dhahran (RJ)
11:00 — Damascus (RJ)
11:15 — Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
11:30 — Moscow (RJ)
12:30 — Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)
12:30 — Cairo (RJ)
12:30 — Baghdad (RJ)
12:30 — Kuwait (RJ)
12:30 — Riyadh (RJ)
12:30 — New York, Vienna (RJ)
12:40 — Athens (RJ)
12:45 — Paris, Brussels (RJ)
12:50 — Kuwait (RJ)
12:50 — Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
12:55 — Beirut (RJ)
13:00 — Cairo (RJ)
13:05 — Istanbul (RJ)
13:10 — Zurich, Lamezia (RJ)
13:15 — Rome, Damascus (RJ)
13:20 — Rome (RJ)
13:20 — Rome (RJ)
13:25 — Geneva, London (RJ)
13:30 — Vienna, New York (RJ)
13:45 — Istanbul (RJ)
14:00 — Kuwait (RJ)
14:00 — Cairo (RJ)
14:00 — Moscow (RJ)
14:00 — Beirut (RJ)
14:00 — Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (RJ)
14:00 — Kuwait (RJ)

DEPARTURES:

05:30 — Agaba (RJ)
07:00 — Kuwait (RJ)
07:00 — Beirut (RJ)
07:00 — Cairo (RJ)
07:00 — Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
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07:00 — Damascus (RJ)
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07:00 — Beirut (RJ)
07:00 — Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (RJ)
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Swedish crown — 49.8 / 50
Swiss franc — 207.6 / 209.9
U.S. dollar — 34

NEWS IN BRIEF

Iraqi transport minister ends visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Minister of Transport and Communications Abdul Jabbar Al Assadi left for Baghdad on Monday at the end of a five-day official visit to Jordan during which he held talks with his Jordanian counterpart Rajai Dajani on bilateral relations. Talks centred on developing transport between both countries, particularly land and air transport. Mr. Assadi also chaired the Iraqi side to the meetings of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company general assembly and the company's board of directors. Mr. Assadi and the accompanying delegation were seen off at the airport by Mr. Dajani, senior ministry officials and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Jordan.

Decree endorses university law

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing a law for the University of Science and Technology. The law deals with the university's objectives and tasks and the authorities vested in the university's council and board of deans.

Cabinet okays study on truck complex

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Monday endorsed an agreement for a feasibility study and the preparation of preliminary designs for the Aqaba truck complex project and allocated JD 15,000 to cover the costs of drawings and designs and a survey of the site.

Senate committees to meet Wednesday

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi Monday called on the Senate's education committee to hold a meeting on Wednesday to discuss draft laws and temporary laws on the amendment to the education law. Mr. Lawzi also called on the legal committee to meet on the same day to discuss laws referred to it by the House.

CBJ reports increase in bank deposits

AMMAN (Petra) — Deposits at commercial banks in Jordan amounted to JD 1,868,764,000 at the end of June 1986, Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) sources said on Monday. The sources added that deposits were JD 1,638,994,000 during the same period of 1985. The CBJ's monthly statistical bulletin said that money supply was JD 602,122,000,000 during the first six months of this year, compared with JD 594,888,000 during the same period last year.

JPMC chief tours fertiliser company

AQABA (Petra) — Dr. Hashem Al Dabbas, chairman of the board of directors of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) Monday made inspection visits to the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company in Aqaba and was briefed on the company's operations and maintenance carried out on installations. He also discussed with engineers and officials means of increasing production and improving the quality of the company's fertilisers.

Minister outlines government's economic programmes

(Continued from page 1)

Following the criteria adopted by the government, the minister said, "We have to be realistic. Whatever they can, we have to do it. He added that the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) was acting as a liaison office to follow up on issues related to contamination including that caused by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Soviet Union.

Responding to a question on the government's plan to buy the Queen Alia Hospital, estimated at nearly JD 16 million, the minister said that the hospital's board had sought to sell the hospital to the government at cost price and that the government was still studying the possibility.

Dr. Mnasheer said that the Armed Forces may be interested in buying the hospital since it had plans to establish a new hospital to replace its hospital at Marka. "There is compatibility between the board's intention to sell and the army's need," the minister said, adding that the government was not against selling the hospital to prospective buyers. He disclosed that a Kuwaiti financial group may be interested in buying the hospital.

In reply to a question on foreign investment in the Amman stock market reportedly by the International Finance Consortium (a financial body that backs international mutual funds and their investments in Third World stock markets), the minister said that the Amman stock market was approached with such investment proposals which were dropped "due to a set of rules related to the bureaucratic aspect of the transaction."

The minister said the government was in the process of drawing up an arbitration law and establishing an arbitration board which would handle cases of financial disputes that are now usually settled in lengthy and expensive court procedures.

He was replying to a question on gaps existing in the way the law is written, thus making unclear the requirements and obligations of disputing parties. Legal court action in such cases is known to be lengthy and very costly.

Dr. Mnasheer said the new law would reduce the number of cases going to courts and accelerate legal procedures and reduce exploitation of legal gaps. He explained that the ministry was facing problems with requirements of bank guarantees

which can be easily confiscated or cancelled. "There is a ministerial committee working on this and there are steps to be taken," the minister said. "They should be almost ready."

Commenting on the recent merger of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) and the Aqaba-based Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company (JFIC), under which the JPMC purchased the latter for JD 60 million, Dr. Mnasheer said the merger would benefit the JFIC since an integrated marketing strategy would help it find export outlets for fertilisers.

He added that the JFIC's accumulated losses and overdue loans will be honoured jointly by the treasury and the JPMC.

The Finance Ministry has allocated a special fund to cover outstanding repayments to creditors, amounting to JD 55 million, whereas the phosphates company will settle the remainder, the minister said. He went on to say that once the fertilisers company is generating profits then it will repay the Finance Ministry through annual instalments.

In reply to a question on whether the merger would, in the long run, enable the JFIC to stand on its feet without affecting the phosphates company, Dr. Mnasheer said the whole issue has resulted from low international prices and lack of export outlets for fertilisers. He added that the merger is bound to facilitate export procedures and will increase export possibilities.

The fertilisers company, he continued, is drawing up a study on developing the manufacturing process to process low grade Jordanian phosphates which are difficult to market abroad but this process would mean importing more sulphur and ammonia both of which are imported at high prices.

In response to a question on whether this week's government decision to purchase public shares in the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO) contradicted the government's drive for privatisation, Dr. Mnasheer said the government took this step to save the public unnecessary burdens. "AMPCO is not working on a purely commercial basis since its task is to help small farmers," said Dr. Mnasheer adding that the government frequently requests AMPCO to purchase crops at

conflict and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. Mr. Vorontsov also indicated that Moscow was willing to seek common grounds with the U.S. towards convening such a conference, the sources added.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday bids farewell to a Jordanian medical mission prior to their departure for Sudan where they will continue to provide health services to drought and famine victims (Petra photo).

Researchers, experts thank King, Crown Prince

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in a week-long seminar on solar and wind energy concluded their meetings on Monday and expressed their appreciation and gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein for the hospitality and warm welcome accorded to them during their stay in Jordan.

The researchers and delegates also thanked His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for patronising the seminar and for his inaugural speech and participation in the seminar's sessions.

In their cable to King Hussein, the delegates expressed their happiness and satisfaction at the great achievements of Jordan in all fields, particularly in the field of solar energy research. They also voiced their interest in exchanging expertise in this field and wished Jordan every progress and prosperity under King Hussein's leadership.

At the conclusion of the seminar's meetings, participants called for drawing up long-term plans on solar and wind energy research and development at the

Royal Scientific Society (RSS). Such plans, they said, should provide for adapting existing studies and defining technological priorities and appropriate applications for Jordan. They also recommended that researchers from the Royal Scientific Society's Energy Research Centre be trained on methods of scientific research in industrialised countries and that researchers from Arab countries be trained in Jordan.

Another recommendation adopted during the seminar tackled the subject of testing and in this regard participants suggested that these tests be conducted using equipment developed in industrialised countries.

Attending the closing session of the seminar were President of the Water Authority of Jordan Mohammad Saleh Keilani, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Ibrahim Badran and RSS President Fakhreddin Al Daghestani.

Government revises bridge procedures

AMMAN (Petra) — The government is revising travel regulations for citizens crossing the bridges on the River Jordan in implementation of Royal directives to provide facilities to travellers and organising travel operations, according to an announcement issued on Monday. The announcement was made following a meeting held under the chairmanship of Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed and attended by the ministers of occupied territories affairs, finance and agriculture, as well as the director of public security and other concerned senior officials.

At the meeting, instructions given to bridge posts and the measures and regulations concerning crossings were all revised with the intention of offering further facilities, organising travel into both banks and guaranteeing further support for the Arab population in their steadfastness against Israel's plans to evict them from their homeland, the announcement said.

It said the meeting decided to authorise the chief officer in charge of crossings to deal with urgent and humanitarian cases according to their own merit.

Prince Hassan appeals for Arab assistance to alleviate human suffering in Sudan

Crown Prince stresses urgent need for more aid as Jordan sends planeload of supplies to drought victims

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has appealed to Arab countries to extend all possible assistance to the Sudanese people to help them overcome the consequences of drought and famine, pointing out that international relief organisations have been discouraged from extending help to the stricken areas of Sudan because of the current political and military developments in the country.

Speaking in an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, after seeing off another Jordanian medical mission which has been dispatched to Sudan to offer additional help to the drought victims, Prince Hassan said that Jordan was helping the Sudanese people "because these brothers are facing suffering and a serious challenge to their existence."

Jordan's assistance does not only consist of food and medical relief supplies but also comprises providing the basic infrastructure required to help Sudan avoid similar disasters, Prince Hassan pointed out. Jordan, he continued, is helping to carry out irrigation projects and is also laying water networks in the city of Kas. "We are now awaiting Sudanese government approval to drill water wells in Kas, prior to laying

means to alleviate the sufferings of victims of drought and famine, Prince Hassan continued.

Referring to the medical mission operating in Sudan, Prince Hassan said that a specialised committee will make a general appraisal of the mission's work before articles on their activities are published in Arab and international magazines and newspapers as part of Jordan's drive to rally support for the Sudanese victims.

Medical mission

The medical mission which left on Monday is the seventh mission to be sent to Sudan and it groups seven physicians and specialists, seven courses and other technicians. The plane carrying the team to Sudan is also transporting several tonnes of medicines, medical equipment and pesticides as a gift from the Jordanian people. The medical mission will take charge of work at the Jordanian hospital in Kas.

Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Salam Al Abbadi and other officials were at the airport to bid farewell to the mission.

IAISA conference on administration opens today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The International Association of Institutes and Schools of Administration (IAISA) today opens a three-day meeting at the University of Jordan. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai will address the opening session and is expected to outline Jordan's experience in administrative development.

On the eve of the meeting, the first of its kind in the Arab World, Mr. Abdullah Ulayyan, director of the Institute of Public Administration, IPA, said that the participants will discuss working papers dealing with the development of administration. One of the papers is to be

Pan-Arab organisations to discuss food security

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will Saturday patronise a three-day seminar on agricultural coordination and integration in the Arab World. The seminar has been organised by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) general secretariat in cooperation with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development and the Arab Agricultural Engineers Union.

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• لندن
صاف ٦٠٧٨٠١ (٠١)
• زيورخ
صاف ٢٠٣٥ (٠١)
• جنيف
صاف ٣٢٧ ٦٣٨ (٠٢٢)
• باريس
صاف ٤٣٥٩٣٤٣٤ (١١)

Murphy arrives here today

(Continued from page 1)

that the Soviet Union was seeking "effective mechanisms" towards convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli

conflict and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. Mr. Vorontsov also indicated that Moscow was willing to seek common grounds with the U.S. towards convening such a conference, the sources added.

This was reflected in a sharp fall in Arab aid to Jordan, a noticeable decrease in expatriate remittances and a reduction in export earnings; all contributing negatively to our foreign exchange reserves. Under these circumstances, it was natural for GDP growth rates to gradually fall

(Continued on page 5)

Jordan Times

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The Jordan Times is published daily except on public holidays and advertising rates are available on request from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Murphy's back in the area

MR. RICHARD Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, is due in Amman today for a short working visit. He will have visited Israel for talks with government leaders there before coming to Jordan and is expected to go to Cairo afterwards. As we do not know the exact nature of Mr. Murphy's mission to the Middle East this time, or of any specific objective he hopes to achieve from his short tour, it is only prudent not to speculate on the outcome of the trip or simply dismiss it as another wasted effort by a senior American official. U.S. mediators and envoys have never been unwelcome to visit and discuss with leaders of the area "the latest developments" and explore ways to advance the cause of peace. But there always comes a time when one gets bored of repetition, of hearing the same fiddle ideas again and again, and when one loses patience with being dragged to go in circles around a clear and desired objective. Obviously it is not difficult to understand the timing of Mr. Murphy's visit. It precedes the envisaged meeting between Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres. It follows the tours of two senior Soviet officials in the Arab World. It comes in the wake of the Helsinki talks between Israeli and Soviet officials. And it may be necessary to make amends for U.S. Vice President George Bush's "media-event" visit several weeks ago.

But timing is one thing. And achieving results is another. Mr. Murphy knows, perhaps more than anybody else in the Reagan administration, that progress towards peace in the Middle East is not possible by Camp-David-style summits, nor by outbidding or ignoring the Syrians and the Soviets, nor by adopting and pursuing electioneering policies in this particular period. Progress is attainable only if the U.S. is willing to assume its role as an honest, impartial broker, and takes into account the needs and rights of all those who are party to the Middle East conflict, and not just Israel and the Israeli lobby in Washington.

If Washington's sole objective at the present is only to strengthen the hand of Shimon Peres and his Labour Party, and to play more games with the Soviet Union, then it is futile to expect anything solid and positive from the Americans. If, on the other hand, Mr. Murphy arrives here determined and ready to press ahead with tackling the real issues, in an objective and sincere manner, then he is more than welcome to present his case and expect our full cooperation.

None of us expects peace to be achieved at a stroke. But unless a more serious effort, particularly by the U.S., is started soon, peace, we are afraid, will be the biggest loser.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Nation at crisis

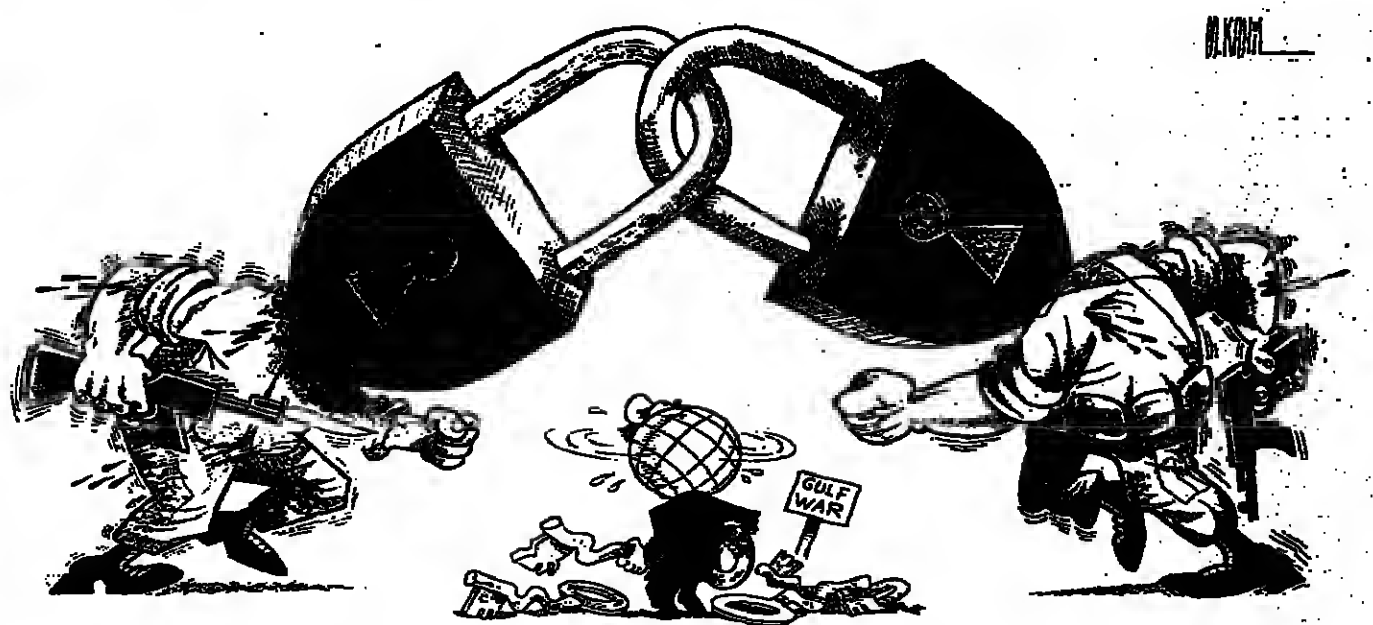
WE are not surprised to see the Arab Nation becoming the target of aggression by hostile forces because this nation has opened the way for such aggression and encouraged the enemies to launch their attacks. The Arabs have failed so far to unify their ranks and to achieve the minimal level of solidarity, and have allowed their common enemies to pursue the plundering of their resources and the domination of their region and their future. We are pained to see this indifference by Arab governments to the need of achieving coordination and concerted efforts in the face of the common challenges. We are frustrated to see Arab governments failing to rally behind Iraq and protect Arab territory from Iranian aggression; allowing Sudan to face separatist rebellion and the Zionists' continued illegal actions inside the Arab land. The Arabs who face serious conspiracies and major threats possess all means for steadfastness and for success over the enemy, but the Arabs are first in need of coordination and joint effort to achieve any of their objectives. It is futile to keep talking about the crucial circumstances were passing through, and the dangerous developments that bear serious threats to our future, and the Zionists' ambitions in our land, as long as we fail to take any constructive step to redress the weakness and to unify Arab ranks.

Al Dustour: No to U.S. aggression

WE are deeply concerned about the escalating tension in the Mediterranean, off the Libyan coast and U.S. manoeuvres that remind of the moves taken by Washington on the eve of its previous aggression on that Arab country. In its drive to rally Europe's support behind its campaign against Libya, Washington has been accusing the Libyans and the Arabs of terrorism, and this accusation had won it some allies in Europe that helped her to launch the previous attack. But this time, we doubt if the United States will be able to lure Europe to follow its course and help it launch an attack on this Arab country. Besides, Washington this time has not been able to produce one shred of evidence that Libya was committing acts of terrorism and has no means for justifying its planned attack on that country. For this reason, we can interpret this rattling of sabres as a form of intimidation by a major power against a small nation, a flagrant violation of all principles and a show of arrogance. The first American attack on Libya was condemned by numerous world nations, and U.S. allies failed to justify it openly. Though, we do not defend Libya's policies and are in disagreement with its leader on many national issues, yet we cannot help voicing our support for the Libyan people in the face of aggression.

Sawt Al Shaab: Listen to thy friend

THE Soviet Union is making efforts nowadays in preparation for the forthcoming summit with the United States at which both sides are bound to discuss world issues, disarmament and the Arab-Israeli conflict along with other pressing subjects. The visits by Soviet envoys to the Middle East region to discuss the Gulf war and the Arab-Israeli conflict are part of Moscow's preparations for the summit. The Soviets will most definitely reiterate their call for an international conference to solve the Palestine issue, and we already know that fact from the Soviet deputy foreign minister who has just concluded a tour of the region. Moscow realises though that such stand will not be favourable to the Americans, especially in the absence of a solid joint Arab stand, and the current divisions among Arab countries. For this reason, Moscow has been urging the Arab countries to build a unified stand and has been calling on the Palestinians to unify their ranks so that it can present to the U.S. a solid case and a sound view about the achievement of a comprehensive peace that can guarantee the rights of all parties.



Anglo-Irish agreement in question after violent summer

By Colin McIntyre
Reuter

BELFAST — As Northern Ireland staggers to the end of another long hot summer of political and sectarian violence, a major question mark hangs over last year's Anglo-Irish agreement intended to find a solution to it.

The British-ruled province's annual "marching season," when the protestant majority and Catholic minority parade in ceremonies to recall ancient and modern anniversaries and rekindle deep-rooted animosities, has left a depressingly familiar trail of injury and destruction.

Catholic nationalists clashed with police as they marked the 15th anniversary of internment without trial.

Protestant loyalists rioted during marches to commemorate an event that happened nearly 300 years ago — the battle of the Boyne in 1690, when Protestants consolidated their dominance over the Catholic majority in Ireland.

To add to the tension, the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrilla group fighting to end British rule and reunite Ireland extended its "death list" to include anyone doing business with the security forces, right down to the local baker, milkman and plumber.

In response, the Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF), a banned loyalist paramilitary group, warned that anyone using services run by Republican organisations, such as a city taxi operation and a large chain of social clubs, would be killed. Since the agreement was signed,

nearly 50 people have been murdered in the north by guerrillas.

Those who hoped the signing last November of the Anglo-Irish accord giving Dublin a say in running the province would usher in a new era of peace have seen little change.

Some politicians argue that far from easing the tension between the two communities after 17 years of civil strife, the agreement, bitterly opposed by loyalists who see it as a first step towards reunification with the overwhelmingly Catholic south, has made it worse.

Amid indications of increasing polarisation in the province, some 300 families have been forced to flee their homes in the past four months because of intimidation. Most were Catholics living in mixed areas.

Earlier this month police were called into the Shorts aircraft factory, one of the biggest employers in Belfast, to investigate claims that Protestants were destroying the clock-in cards of some Catholics and displaying posters accusing them of being IRA sympathisers.

The second highest government official in the province, Nicholas Scott, rejected suggestions that the agreement had failed to achieve its aims.

"We are not in a 100-metre sprint, we are in a long distance race," he said in a recent television interview.

Scott indicated that the government planned to introduce a package of reforms this autumn under the Anglo-Irish agreement aimed at reassuring nationalists that the pact, rather than the IRA, could improve their lot.

The measures are expected to include repeal of legislation banning the flying of the Irish flag in the north, official recognition of the Irish language, allowing its use for street names, new anti-incitement laws and changes in laws covering parades.

The changes, while they are likely to be welcomed by the Catholic community, are relatively minor, and fall well short of the major reforms of the province's judicial and policing system, which many nationalists see as discriminatory, sought by Dublin.

On the other hand, they are likely to spark off a new outburst of violence from angry loyalists, who see them as going much too far.

"Repeal of the Flags and Emblems Act would be like a red rag to a bull's nose when people here see the first result of the Anglo-Irish agreement," Jim Wells, a leading member of the militant loyalist Ulster Clubs Organisation, said in a recent newspaper interview.

The Ulster clubs, formed specifically to fight the Anglo-Irish accord, are reported to have links with loyalist paramilitary groups such as the Ulster Defence Association, which is legal, its banned offshoot the UFF and the Ulster Volunteer Force, also outlawed.

"We're only on the second tier of resistance now," Wells was quoted as saying. "There's a third tier, and that's the paramilitaries. The only lesson that the British government will learn is through violence."

"I've a wee daughter up there, 14 months old, sucking her dummy and she's not going to

grow up in a United Ireland. I'm doing this for her."

One development that is known to be worrying London and Dublin is the apparent eclipse of moderate loyalist politicians in the north by more militant elements.

A major aim of the Anglo-Irish agreement was to bring about the opposite.

James Moynane, leader of the Official Unionist Party (OUP), announced earlier this month that he was dropping his weekly press conferences and would give no further interviews after accusing the media of giving publicity to extremists.

The OUP, the largest unionist grouping in the province, has been pushed largely into the background by the hardline Democratic Unionist Party headed by the flamboyant Reverend Ian Paisley and his ambitious deputy Peter Robinson. Robinson, who has the backing of the Ulster Clubs, hit the headlines recently when he was arrested in the Irish Republic during an attack on a police patrol by a group of loyalists who staged a raid across the border in a bid to highlight claims of lax security.

His appearance in an Irish court to answer charges of assault and malicious damage led to street clashes between loyalists and republicans.

Accusing Moynane of virtually abdicating from the leadership of the loyalist community, the Catholic Irish News said the time was ripe for a new breed of leader willing to share with Catholics in the province's future prosperity.

"How hard can that be when the alternative is no future at all," it commented.

The ingenuity of Israeli evil

By Michel Schwartz

JERUSALEM — How many rights can Siham Barghout be deprived of, as someone guilty of no crime? When she comes and goes from her house, is she breaking "the law"? When she chose to marry her sweetheart, Ali Abu Hilal, was it the concern of the military authorities? Is she allowed to live with him in the same town, or at least the same country, Palestine? And if the Israeli army deports her husband, a trade union leader in the West Bank, does she have the right to visit him without being deported herself?

The Israeli defence ministry doesn't seem to bother itself with such questions. It doesn't have to. During 19 years of occupation it has perfected the various uses of the British Mandate Emergency Regulations of 1945, which enable it to deport a political or trade union activist without trial. Preventing someone's wife from visiting him for "security reasons" is a novelty, however.

The Israeli defence ministry during 19 years of occupation has perfected the various uses of the British Mandate Emergency Regulations of 1945, which enable it to deport a political or trade union activist without trial.

When Siham Barghout asked in February this year for permission to leave the country for Jordan for the purpose of visiting the man she had pledged to love and cherish through good times and bad, she was not flatteringly refused. She was asked instead if she would agree not to return for three years. Refusing to accept this, she never heard from the military authorities again, and six months passed and she hasn't seen him yet. It was not the first obstacle the military authorities had put in the path of Siham and Ali, who were married in October 1984. They hardly had a chance to enjoy married life. Being a trade union activist, who spent much of his time under town arrest, or in prison, Ali had no opportunity to buy a house of his own, so town arrest orders confined him to his parents' crowded house in the village of Abu Dis, in Bethlehem district.

Yet when Ali and Siham rented a house in Ramallah, the authorities refused to change his address. Having once been told unofficially by the authorities that he would spend the rest of his life either in prison or under town arrest, Ali had few expectations, and asked only to change the address of his home, to be confined to Ramallah instead of Abu Dis.

This he was never granted, so the choice was either to break the town arrest and live in the new house, or to live "legally" but apart from his wife. Finally, when the town arrest order was sent to Abu Dis he refused to come and take it, and lived in uncertainty in

order to "persuade" him to take it, the army came one day and arrested his old and sick father. At the same time, on the phone the military kept saying that the change of address was coming, it was just a matter of time. And so it proved. After long delays, and despite the intervention of the Association of Civil Rights on his behalf, his address was changed, to Amman. Jordan instead of Ramallah. It came in the form of a deportation order on 28 October 1985.

Siham herself was not unfamiliar with house arrests and prisons. Being one of the founders of the women's work committees and active in her community, she was awarded a town arrest from 1979, when the women's committees were founded, until February 1982, when she was sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment. They caught her breaking the town arrest, and added to it "membership of a terrorist organisation." In Naveh Tzahal women's prison, Siham, along with the other political prisoners, went through a long and eventually successful strike for human rights, that several times led to an attempt to break the prisoners' hunger strike. A few months after her release, in August 1984, she got married.

Why Siham was not permitted to spend a few months with her husband before deportation, as is the usual custom, is part of the same story. When last she saw him, she was running after a closed military car in which Ali was seated handcuffed, the day before he was deported.

This was at the end of three nerve-racking months of judicial proceedings, in which the Israeli authorities stubbornly refused to present the "evidence" against the deportees in court, because of "security reasons." Thus neither the defendants, nor their lawyers, ever knew what the charges were. On 30 January the judge decreed that the refusal to let the lawyers see the "evidence" was final. Cutting short the defendants' attorney, he said dryly that his court didn't consider that international law and the Hague convention applied in this case, since the West Bank was not occupied territory.

At that moment Ali Abu Hilal rose up with the two other defendants — Dr. Azmi Shnebi of Al-Bireh municipality, and journalist Hassan Abed Jawad — to announce their withdrawal from the proceedings; they didn't believe that a court which deprived them of the protection of international law, and whose evidence was secret, could be a just one. For the Israeli court it was a slap in the face, and preventing the families from seeing their loved ones before the deportations was their vengeance. However, the latest step against Siham amounts to an unofficial deportation.

The ingenuity of evil is endless, it seems, and Siham is learning it the hard way. Yet occupation and military orders cannot break a woman's love for her husband, nor Siham and Ali's devotion to their people. All they can do is to deprive those who use them of all human feeling and decency — Middle East International, London.

Change comes slowly to Gorbachev's Moscow

Charles Bremner, Reuters' chief correspondent in Moscow, is leaving the Soviet Union after three years, his second posting there in the past 10 years. In this feature he describes how life has changed there since 1976.

MOSCOW — You know you are leaving the Soviet Union when they ask you for the "passport" of your piano.

Such wearying paperwork is still the way of Soviet life despite Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign against bureaucracy, and few people imagine it will change much.

One of the main pastimes for the foreign reporter in Moscow is trying to decide just what is changing.

Leaving the Soviet capital after spending five of the past 10 years here it is tempting to talk of eternal Russia and conclude that Gorbachev's attempts to transform the way people work and think will succumb to the old inertia.

That verdict would be too simple. While the old ways are everywhere to be seen, there is a mood of expectation created by the new leadership. Gorbachev's problem is to fulfil it.

In Moscow in 1976, there was little fresh food in the shops. Queues were long, services were poor and it was rare to walk through a street without seeing someone drunk.

Leonid Brezhnev presided over a state administration where the corruption and good-living of many officials had led to widespread cynicism. Brezhnev's detente with the United States and the West had created a new openness to foreigners and the small dissident movement was in full swing.

A decade and three leaders later, the Kremlin is winding up an effective purge of corrupt and incompetent officials, some of them in high places.

A drive to quell apathy and instil fresh commitment to the Communist Party and its principles is hitting home. But political dissent is not tolerated and the KGB security police has not relaxed its guard since it cracked down on activists in the dying days of detente in the late 1970s.

Food is still in short supply,

services remain poor and queues are still long, but the leadership has tried to show it is taking action.

A recent sign was the appearance of brightly decorated "food fairs" and soft-drink stands on Moscow streets this summer.

More Muscovites sport Western fashions and clothes have become more colourful, but the consumer age has yet to reach the Soviet Union.

Little of the new drive for modern technology is visible. Only one new model of car has appeared on the streets in a decade, the old abacus is still more common on the shop counter than the electronic calculator.

The most visible upheaval in Soviet life has been wrought by the Kremlin's campaign against alcohol. The drunks have gone from the streets and the divorce rate and absenteeism are officially said to have plunged.

Huge queues, sometimes several hundred metres long, snake along the pavement outside the few operating liquor shops.

The scarcity of vodka and wine has transformed social habits and after a year of "struggle against alcoholism" many Soviets are realising the campaign was intended as an enduring symbol of the determination of the new leadership.

The drive has caused resentment among middle-class Soviets unable to buy even the occasional bottle for social occasions without up to three hours in a queue.

Many say their lives have got harder since the new leadership took over and Gorbachev has yet to deliver on his implied promises.

"So far Gorbachev has taken things away — like alcohol — and has yet to produce the better life that people have hoped for," one critical Moscow writer commented.

His argument, heard widely in Moscow, is that the clampdown on corruption and unearned income was jamming the machinery of the "black" economy, which has



always provided goods and services unavailable through the state system.

"For example, everyone knows doctors are paid a pittance, but now they can't accept gifts for fear of prosecution."

While complaints about the material side of life are widespread, few Soviets can be heard grumbling about the startling change in atmosphere which has swept the country over the past year. The contrast with 1976 is stark.

People are proud to have an energetic and sophisticated leader who has ended an era of embarrassing stagnation in foreign policy and cut an impressive figure as a statesman.

At home criticism and self-analysis have become the watchwords in the state media. The main target has been officialdom, which was above public reproach in Brezhnev's days.

"Complaining when things don't work isn't just acceptable now, it's become the fashion," said one Moscow actor friend. "At least it's a way of letting off steam."

The new openness has brought into the public domain issues like drug addiction, crime and the privileges enjoyed by the elite. It has also meant more honest treatment of bad news.

The detailed media accounts after the Chernobyl disaster in April contrasted with the defensive treatment given the shooting down of the Korean airliner by Soviet jets in 1983.

But so far, the blame for the country's shortcomings is still being attached to the old administration.

"The last five years have shown how mental inertia brings to nought the potential effect of important and well thought-out decisions," academic Leonid Abalkin wrote in July.

His letter, written to a London newspaper, would have been unthinkable under Brezhnev. But some intellectuals are dubious about how long the new atmosphere will last, either in the arts, intellectual life, or the economy.

"In a year or so, it won't be so easy to blame the old men," Abalkin said, with a reference to previous periods of change under Nikita Khrushchev in the 1950s and the men who ousted him in 1964.

Both Soviet intellectuals and foreign observers believe that Gorbachev and his lieutenants are sincerely working for an effective revolution in the way the country runs.

But they see him as facing fierce resistance from middle-level officials fearful of losing their powers in his moves to decentralise the management of the economy and open it to some form of market mechanism which has yet to be defined.

"They're waiting for the new men to trip up," said one young ministry official.

Remarks like that to a foreigner are testimony to the spirit of openness that is starting to make life easier for the Western reporters, always the object of suspicion.

A decade ago a Soviet news conference was rare — apart from those given by now silenced dissidents like Andrei Sakharov. No official spokesmen were available for comment.

Now the foreign ministry holds regular news briefings and polished spokesmen even return reporters' telephone calls.

LETTERS

Holiday ends in disaster

To the Editor:

IT is always so surprising the way we look forward to going on that well-earned holiday year after year, and yet it never occurs to us to wonder who would be responsible for our welfare should anything drastic happen to us in a foreign country.

I would like to tell you a short story of a small family that consists of a mother, father and a 13-year-old son who went off to Cyprus for their so-called holiday recently. On the evening of their arrival, they went off to have their dinner by the beach. On their way the child noticed a car coming towards them at a very high speed. He slammed his parents. But the father had just enough time to push his wife and child out of the way. He himself was destined to be overrun by the speedy car.

As a result the father died an hour later, the mother suffered from a brain concussion and had a mental block during the time of the accident. The child sustained head and leg injury and he is still recovering.

Immediately after the car hit the victim he suffered from heavy bleeding and shockingly nobody came to his rescue or even came near him. Half an hour later an ambulance arrived and it was short of blood tubes, oxygen and simply there was no one to nurse him. When the police came to make a report on the accident, a policeman apparently justified the driver's hectic driving and wrote down that the estimated speed when he overran the victim was 15-20 miles per hour, although the child had mentioned to the police that the car was coming at an extraordinary speed that baffled everyone. Incidentally, the car was a Mini Morris which weighs 500 kilos and the victim's body weighed 110 kilos; so where is the sense in all of this?

The victim arrived at the hospital when it was too late and, besides, there weren't the needed equipment to be saved with anyway. No doubt, it was his fate, but at least there could have been a little more effort made to save his life. The child and mother returned to Amman with relatively little damage done more than being orphaned and widowed. The driver was a local and was sent to prison for a couple of days and was released on bail. On the other hand the only person to whom the aggrieved Jordanian family could turn was the Alia representative in Cyprus.

Sadly, this is the story of a Jordanian family's holiday ending in disaster and a crime that apparently has gone unpunished.

Fouad Bataineh
Amman

Turkey steps up efforts to reclaim dispersed treasures

By Seva Ulman
Reuters

ANKARA — Turkey has threatened action, including curbs on excavations, if foreign museums and collectors fail to return archaeological treasures, many of which the government says were smuggled out after illegal digs.

The Tourism and Culture Ministry said it has been writing to the New York Metropolitan Museum since 1970 asking for the return of treasures from the sixth century B.C. Kingdom of Lydia.

The case "shows the links of a chain which starts in Turkey with an illegal excavation and ends up in a Western museum, which sometimes even finances the whole thing," Tourism Minister M. K. Tascioglu told Reuters.

The chain often starts in a village with a peasant making a find. Some declare them, others seek buyers for goods which are smuggled abroad, bound for foreign collectors or museums.

"We can and will take counter-measures if our requests are not met," Tascioglu said. One move would be to bar excavations by archaeologists whose countries do not help secure the return of antiquities, he added.

Some were exported with permission in Ottoman times. The vast altar of Zeus, from the Hellenistic site of Pergamum, took German archaeologists 10 years to remove from 1878. It now sits in East Berlin.

East Germany is not being asked to return the altar, but one official said: "In principle, whenever we hear of anything in a museum that is of Turkish origin we ask it back, citing UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) agreements."

In 1970, in an attempt to halt a thriving black market in art treasures, UNESCO agreed a convention providing that any work of art must have a certificate

before it can be exported. On the request of the country of origin, an illegally exported object could be seized and returned.

Tascioglu said the Turkish government hoped a new law stating that Turks possessing antiquities must register them would reduce the flow of goods abroad.

In many of the hundreds of sites of the Hittite, Phrygian, Lydian, Greek, Roman and Byzantine civilisations, little archaeological work has been done, so the sites are ripe for treasure hunting.

In the 1960s, the Culture Ministry was told of illegal digs near the western town of Usak. Tombs of the Lydian kingdom, which prospered in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C., were said to have been looted.

Ministry Under-Secretary Olus Arlik told Reuters the antiquities involved are known as the treasures of King Croesus, the fabulously rich last king of Lydia.

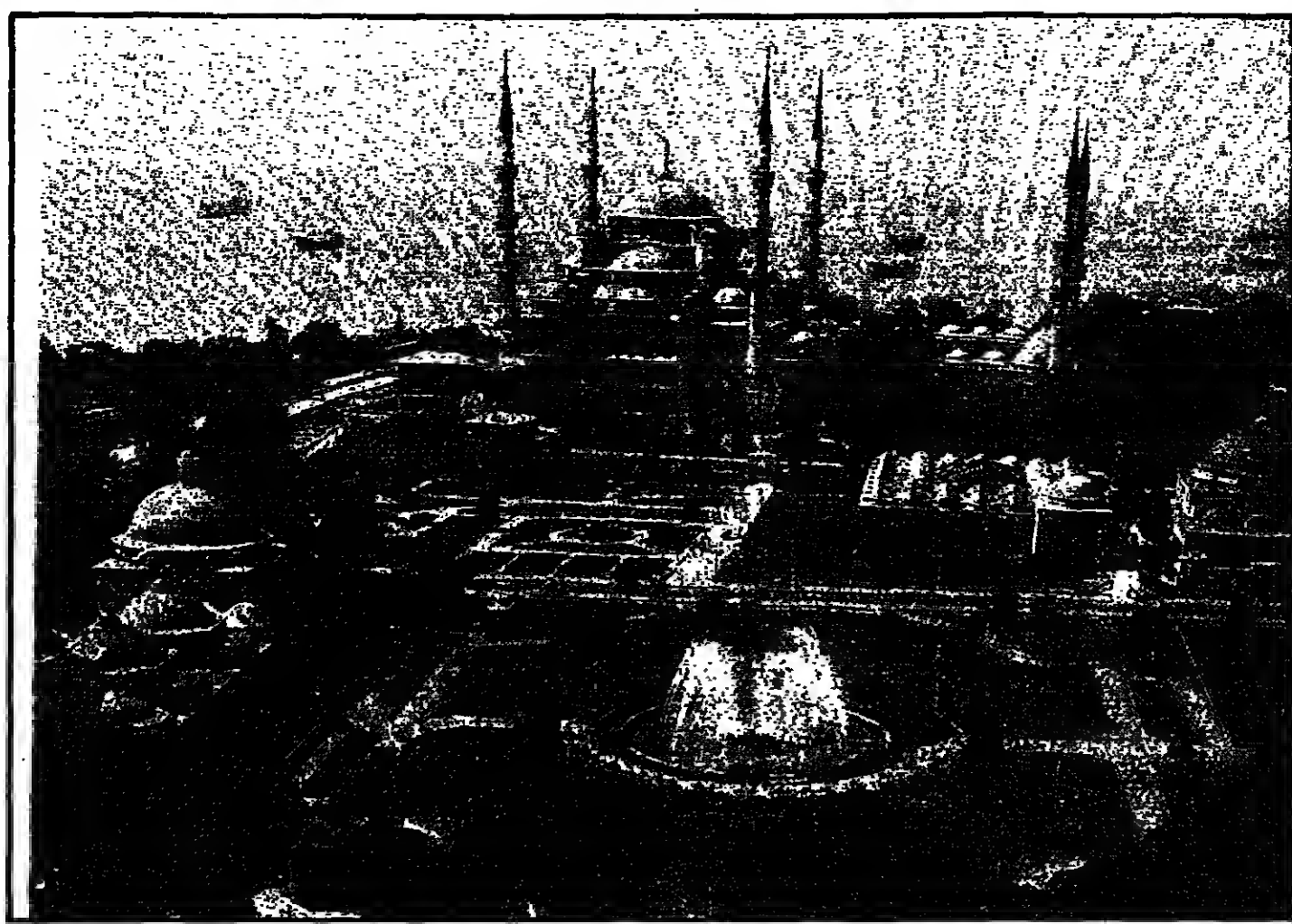
Historians say the Lydian kingdom was probably the first to issue coins, in 625 B.C., and to melt and work gold ore. The pieces from the site include many finely decorated gold and silver ornaments and utensils still in good condition.

Some were recovered. Villagers sold others to a dealer in nearby Izmir, who passed them to a collector in New York, who sold them to the Metropolitan Museum in New York in 1966, Arlik said.

The Turkish daily Milliyet, which investigated the case earlier this year, said the museum paid \$1.7 million for the works.

"The museum, well aware there was not the slightest doubt over the origins, kept the antiquities for years... and ignored for years the request of the Turkish ministry," Arlik added.

But Metropolitan Museum spokesman John Ross told Reuters: "Though we have read in the press that we have been asked for a number of years for information about this material, we never actually received the



Turkey, a cradle of ancient civilisations, houses an abundance of treasures among which is the Agasofya Mosque in Istanbul (File photo)

request... so we don't feel as though we've withheld information."

Ross said that since 1970, the museum had abided by the UNESCO accords of 1970. However, in 1966, "we abided by what were at the time the standards of the international art world and we acquired the material I think he's referring to from a reputable antiquities dealer with whom all reputable museums in the United States and some in Europe acquire antiquities," he added.

Turkey sought UNESCO help in this and other cases, one of which concerned the Dumbarton Oaks Institute in Washington. The institute was asked to return a silver collection smuggled out of Turkey after illegal digs in the 1960s at Kumluca, on the south coast. There has been no reply to requests since 1970, Arlik said.

Susan Boyd, curator of the Dumbarton Oaks Byzantine collection, denied that her museum had failed to respond.

"This has been under active discussion for a number of years and we have made a great number

of proposals to Turkish authorities." She declined to elaborate.

Boyd said as far as she knew there had been no formal request for the return of the silver from Turkey either through UNESCO or the U.S. State Department.

On the other hand, the Paul Getty Museum in California is commended for returning parts of a frieze depicting the labours of Hercules.

After the frieze was unearthed at Perge, near Antalya on the south coast, it was broken up and parts were sold in West Germany

and North America. Some are now on show in Antalya Museum.

Turkey now has strict rules for the issue of permits to archaeologists, including checks on whether planned work has backing from an official institute.

Some 75 excavations take place each year, Tascioglu said.

A law passed two years ago allows Turkish antiquities to be sent to foreign museums for display. "This and selective loaning... to museums abroad should also help check demand for smuggled goods," Tascioglu said.

Huddled aloft, sufferers confront fear of flying

By Simon Haydon
Reuters

OSLO — The small group huddled together in the commercial airliner as it taxied for take-off on a routine internal flight, united by only one thing — fear of flying.

For other passengers on the flight from the Norwegian capital to the small western port of Haugesund, flight SK335 was a normal 40-minute hop across Norway. For the four Norwegian and one American "aerophobics," the journey was the culmination of a course aimed at conquering their terror of travelling by plane.

Maurice Yaffe, a psychiatrist at Guy's Hospital in London, accompanied the group, holding sweaty hands and calmly reassuring them that slight turbulence did not mean the plane would crash.

"Ten per cent of people do not fly because they are afraid of flying, and in these days of fierce competition airlines are looking to convince this group that their fears can be overcome," Yaffe told Reuters aboard the DC-9 airliner.

Captain Bjørn Hattestad on the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) jet was more informative than the average flight captain, talking his select group through every manoeuvre and urging them to "go with the flow" whenever he changed direction.

Hattestad, who studies psychology in his spare time, said the group, who had replied to advertisements placed in local newspapers, had undergone a two-day course. "But this is their final test," he added, pointing at the sky beneath the jet.

For most aerophobics, the fear of confined spaces, claustrophobia, is the main reason for avoiding planes.

Melinda, the American in the group, who did not want to be further identified, said the course involved relaxation techniques and factual information about what a plane does while it is in the air.

All five sufferers came through the Oslo-Haugesund-Oslo return flight. "It was excellent. My problems did not come too much to the surface during the flight," she said after the first leg of the trip.

Yaffe said three of the five sufferers were straightforward claustrophobics who suffered in other closed environments as well and he was delighted that he had been able to get all five on to the plane in the first place.

"No one backed out so I think we've got somewhere," he said

after take-off.

Hattestad admitted after the journey that he deliberately held the plane at the start of the runway for several minutes longer than usual. "It was good for them to sit there and realise we were about to go."

"Most frightening for many people is the take-off and immediately after the take-off, when there are lots of strange noises and the plane is moving at odd angles," he said.

As the plane banked steeply out of Oslo's Fornebu airport, the captain through loudspeakers briefed passengers on every move, just before he performed the manoeuvre.

"Information flow is vital for these people. They need to know that what is happening is normal," Hattestad said.

Melinda agreed, saying she felt every move the jet made, and worried about each one. She said Hattestad seemed to know what the most frightening parts of the journey were.

He said many air passengers did not realise plane engines were slowed down when cruising altitude was reached, or that lowering the undercarriage always makes a plane appear to be rolling forward out of control.

Air turbulence, another natural phenomenon likely to unnervise even seasoned travellers, was slight on the Norwegian flight.

"I don't think I could have taken it if it was too bumpy," one of the Norwegian members of the group said.

Yaffe said airlines around the world were beginning to realise they could profit by attempting to cure potential passengers' fear of flying.

He said British Airlines had introduced a "happy hour", where anyone who wanted to could fly for one hour, but the Norwegian course was his first experience of an organised and academic attempt to conquer aerophobia.

Yaffe runs a course at Guy's Hospital for sufferers, involving a flight simulator and theoretical discussion of aerophobia. Flying in the narrow enclosed confines of a modern airliner presents the same problems to a claustrophobic as a lift or a crowded bus, he said.

The confinement problem was compounded by fear that the plane would crash, Hattestad said, adding: "These people are so aware of what is going on they are a bundle of nerves."

The journey, short for most of the passengers, but excruciatingly long for the small group venturing into the skies for the first time, ended without incident.

Muasher: Government is determined to overcome economic difficulties

(Continued from page 3)

made available to private investors including medium-size, small and family projects.

2) To establish industrial cities in various locations and improve their services.

3) To promote import-substitution, export-oriented small manufacturing projects and provide incentives to encourage exports of local production in the form of a sealed-up tax exemption scheme.

4) Establish an organisation to provide insurance for exports against non-commercial risks.

5) Encourage industrial projects which complement both other industries and other sectors, particularly agriculture and construction.

6) Direct vocational training to the needs of local industries.

7) Organise training programmes in industrial management and marketing in cooperation with educational and specialised institutions.

8) Develop and up-date an industrial data base to assist industrial development.

9) Encourage small industrial firms to join appropriate associations under the umbrella of the Amman Chamber of Industry.

10) Adopt a progressive system of customs duties on imported products similar to those produced locally, on the basis of the local producer's proportionate domestic value.

11) Provide a healthy environment for industrial activities aimed at encouraging domestic production of quality goods at reasonable costs.

In addition, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, in cooperation with the Amman Chamber of Industry, is currently drawing up its first "Law of Industry" which is designed to organise industrial activities and regulate government support and protection of industry.

The ministry is also attempting to simplify the procedure to speed up the process of licensing new projects and eliminate delay and duplication wherever possible.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade continues to issue new industrial standards (more than 200 during the period

1981-1985). It also keeps a close watch on the quality of local industrial products, particularly in the protected sectors.

Industrial projects benefit from various incentives provided under the Law of Encouragement of Investment No. 6/1984. These take the form of customs duties exemptions on imported equipment and spare parts and income tax exemptions depending on the size, type and location of the project.

During the 1980-1985 period, 155 projects benefited from this law, 70 of which were economic and preferred projects.

Tax and customs laws have been modified recently to give greater protection, incentives and tax reductions in the industrial sector. Recently a new direction issued by the Council of Ministers treats Arab capital invested in many sectors exactly as Jordanian.

In the area of fiscal policy, the government has recently approved a set of measures aimed at reactivating the economy through carefully allocated additional spending. These measures complement other measures previously taken to reduce the tax burden on citizens to practical limits. The new measures are embedded in a government investment programme amounting to JD 125 million to be financed by domestic medium-term loans and expended over the coming two years.

The programme allocates JD 25 million to paying off the amounts due to citizens on the central government as a result of confiscating their lands of public use (about JD 10.4 million), to compensate small shareholders of the Jordan Fertilizers Industries for their losses (JD 6.4 million), and to buy all the shares owned by the Post Office Savings Fund at their book value (about JD 6.2 million). It is hoped that these additional funds will be channelled by those receiving them towards direct investment activities.

The remaining JD 100 million will be spent on building schools, health centres and government offices provided that they are built functionally and not costly in their design, use local materials, properly distributed geographically, and are

implemented by as many local contractors as possible. In addition, the programme establishes a special fund for individual loans of about JD 7,000 each to individuals in the low and intermediate income groups who are not house owners.

A number of "group housing" projects for citizens of the same income categories are also recommended to be implemented outside Amman Municipality. Finally, about JD 8 million will be made available to some specialised lending institutions to enable them to expand their activities.

The government expects a positive response to this initiative from the private sector and to maximise the multiplier effects, economically and socially, of such an expansionary fiscal policy.

As for monetary policy, the Council of Ministers has also approved a set of measures aimed at attracting capital from abroad and building Jordan as a distinguished financial centre in the region. These measures involve restructuring of the financial system in Jordan to enable its various units to function properly and efficiently by encouraging mergers between these units and prohibit speculations.

The monetary policy measures include some incentives to Jordanians, Arabs and foreigners to increase their foreign currency deposits with Jordanian banks. They also include a reconsideration of the interest rates structure and levels on deposits and loans so as to reduce the cost of borrowing and to encourage savers to engage in direct investment activities. On the establishment of a Jordanian reinsurance company, and the preference given through incentives for using the capabilities of the Jordan National Marine Company represent house-keeping measures to save on foreign exchange outflows.

With respect to the long-run investment policies, they are, as usual, contained in national development plans. The Council of Ministers has recently approved Jordan's new five-year development plan, covering the period 1986-1990.

The objectives of this plan and the macro-economic policies

devised for achieving them are a reflection of current economic conditions and of some key assumptions concerning projected financial constraints for the coming plan period.

They also reflect the experience gained in socio-economic development during the three previous development plans.

The forthcoming 1986-1990 development plan retains the basic objectives of the previous ones, namely:

1) Achieving a modest, but sustainable four per cent rate of growth in GDP annually.

2) Reducing the reliance on external grants and the size of the trade deficit.

3) Balancing the government budget by the end of the plan period.

4) Expanding basic social services to all regions with the aim of attaining a more balanced distribution of the fruits of development among sectors and regions of Jordan.

5) Reducing the consumption proportion of GDP to increase the level of domestic savings.

6) Creating sufficient job opportunities to absorb more of the Jordanians entering the labour market.

Annual real growth in GDP, which reached the unprecedented level of 12 per cent during the period 1975-1980, is expected to level off at around four per cent during the next five years as a result of increasing pressures and financial constraints caused by a continued drop in financial aid and budget support, and workers' remittances from the Gulf. Both flows are greatly affected by a forecasted continuation of the economic slowdown in oil-producing countries sustained by a depressed oil market.

Nevertheless, the projected modest, but sustainable four per cent economic growth will assist in alleviating economic problems, the most serious of which is looming unemployment.

To arrive at a four per cent real growth in Gross Domestic Product will, however, require the implementation of an ambitious investment programme totalling around JD 3.1 billion.

The emphasis therefore will be on policies fostering an economic and business climate conducive to

private sector initiative, and it is expected that private sector investment will reach around JD 1.5 billion, concentrated mainly in the sectors of agriculture, industry, housing and construction.

The public sector, including both central and local government, and autonomous public institutions is expected to account for around 57 per cent of total investment. Most public investment outlays will be in basic infrastructural projects, including water and irrigation systems, and communication and transport projects and in social services. In keeping with the drive to develop the agricultural potential of the country, agricultural projects will receive a proportionate share of the public investment programme.

A major objective of the coming plan is to reduce the growth rate of the current trade deficit. Trade policies will therefore be directed towards the promotion of exports through income tax exemptions on export proceeds and through strengthening the government export promotion machinery, enabling it to provide information, incentives and advice on product modification and diversification for export markets. The standards and specifications machinery, moreover, will be provided with new technology and additional personnel for securing and monitoring standards for domestic output.

The economic policy that Jordan adopted ever since its establishment has been based on the free enterprise system and personal initiative. Within this framework the government played, and continues to play, a leading role through its participation with the private sector to implement large industrial projects and the creation of the right investment climate and incentives to attract the private sector's investments, local and foreign, in these projects.

Ladies and Gentlemen, We in Jordan are well aware of the many serious problems confronting us these days and we are determined to do everything possible to solve them. We are

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Connors loses, Becker and Lloyd advance to 4th round of U.S. Open

NEW YORK (R) — Boris Becker and Chris Evert Lloyd advanced to the fourth round of the U.S. Open Sunday, but unseeded American Todd Witsken knocked out five-time winner Jimmy Connors in straight sets.

Connors put up a valiant fight with the centre-court crowd cheering him on, but the 32-year-old Witsken withstood the pressure to beat his 33-year-old opponent 6-2, 6-4, 7-5 to notch the biggest victory of his career.

"It's just the greatest feeling in the world," said Witsken after the two-hour and ten-minute victory. All the women seeds advanced in their pursuit of the \$210,000 first prize, while 13th seed Anders Jarryd of Sweden was the only other men's seed to lose.

Connors' defeat leaves Brad Gilbert, seeded 15th, the only seeded American remaining.

"I was flat. It was just one of those days," Connors said, after failing to reach the semifinals for the first time since 1973.

Witsken raced out to a 5-0 lead on his way to winning the first set and earned a decisive second-set break in the ninth game to go two sets up.

Connors, clearly the crowd favourite, battled back in the third

set to even the score at 3-3 by breaking Witsken's serve.

Witsken broke through again in the 11th game and took a 40-0 lead in the 12th game. But Connors saved three straight match points to reach deuce and saved off two more match points before putting a backhand shot beyond the baseline.

"I got a little tight in the third set," Witsken said. "Centre court at the U.S. Open is different from anything I've experienced. The noise, planes all got to me. I had trouble keeping my composure."

If anything, Becker was a little too composed in the early going of his match with Spain's Sergio Casal. But Becker prevailed 7-5, 6-4, 6-2 in their opening match in the \$3.5 million tournament.

The 23-year-old Casal, broke a somewhat casually-playing Becker at love in the sixth game of the first set.

"I woke up when he broke me and I started hitting hard and playing good. And I won it 7-5.

And from then on I played solid," Becker said.

Becker broke Casal back and "then I started hitting my stride," Becker said. The two-time Wimbledon champion made it through a setpoint in the 10th game and broke the Spanish Davis Cup player in the 11th game to take the advantage and went on to win the set.

Becker had the only service break in the second set and won the final set in 33 minutes.

Jarryd, who made it to the quarterfinals last year, had the dubious distinction of being eliminated 6-3, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3 by the world's 211th-ranked player — American Gary Donnelly.

Donnelly, the only qualifier left in the tournament, used a steady ground game to wear down the 25-year-old Jarryd, who had trouble with his knee, which actually buckled under him in the second set.

Donnelly, who has made it as far as any qualifier in the history of the U.S. Open, broke Jarryd six times while the Swede managed only two service breaks.

The women seeds to advance were led by defending champion Hana Mandlikova, seeded fourth, who knocked out South African

Elza Reinach 6-4, 6-2.

Lloyd, a six-time winner here, ended this year's open for compatriot Mary Joe Fernandez 6-4, 6-2.

"Sometimes when nerves enter into a match a little bit, I have a tendency to get tentative. Rather than overhit, I underhit. But I thought I played O.K.," Lloyd said after her victory.

West German Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, seeded sixth, defeated Briton Jo Durie 6-2, 6-3.

Helen Sukova, seeded seventh, walked by American Lisa Bonder 6-2, 6-0 to gain the right to face American Zina Garrison, the 12th seed, who advanced with a 6-3, 6-2 win against compatriot Melissa Gurney.

Ninth-seeded Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria eliminated American Camille Benjamin 7-6 (7-3) 6-3, and Sweden's Catarina Lindqvist defeated Time Schauer-Larsen of Denmark 3-6, 6-2, 6-0.

In men's play, Miloslav Mecir and Milan Srejber of Czechoslovakia also advanced. The 16th-seeded Mecir beat South African Eddie Edwards 6-0, 6-3, 6-3 and Srejber knocked out Jaime Yzaga of Peru 3-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

Estrapade triumphs in Arlington Million

CHICAGO (R) — Estrapade Sunday won the sixth running of the Arlington Million by five lengths when she galloped clear of the 14-horse field in the stretch of the mile and a quarter (2.01 kilometres) turf classic before a crowd of 30,467 at Arlington Park.

Divulge, a U.S. entry and a long shot at 34-1, held on gamely to edge Britain's Pennine Walk by a head for second place. Uptown Swell, of the U.S., finished fourth another half length back.

Estrapade, a U.S. trained horse ridden by Fernando Toro, a native of Chile, was the first female ever to win the Arlington Million.

Britain's Teleprompter, the 1985 Arlington Million winner, finished well out of the money in seventh place.

Palace Music of the U.S. was fifth, Flying Pigeon, a U.S. entry, finished sixth. Another U.S. horse, Al Mamoon was eighth, France's Over the Ocean was ninth, Ireland's Theatrical Tenth, Creme Fraiche of the U.S. finished 11th, American entry Alphabatic, 12th, Britain's Maysoon 13th, and Zoffany, another U.S. horse was last.

Estrapade, a six-year-old mare, was part of a four-horse entry which included Al Mamoon, Palace Music, and Theatrical. That entry, as the favourite in the race, paid \$6 and 20 cents to win, \$3 and 80 cents to place and \$2 and 60 cents to show.

Divulge returned \$22 to place and \$9 and 60 cents to show and Pennine Walk paid \$6 and 60 cents.

The victory represented the second Million score for 73-year-old trainer Charles Whittingham who trained Perrault to win the 1984 Million in track record time of 1:58.45.

"With her style of running I thought Estrapade had a good chance of winning this," Whittingham said.

Estrapade was timed in 2:00.45, second fastest time in Arlington Million history.

Estrapade's owner Allen Paulson was not surprised by her victory.

"Did you have a look at those workouts of hers? They were great. She's been running super ever since she got here. I bet \$2,000 on her to win. That shows you how much I believed in her," Paulson said.

Divulge jumped right into the lead at the start of the race and held it until the far turn. Estrapade then moved sharply between horses from fourth place and took command of the race from that point on.

Estrapade, who began her racing career in France, elevated her lifetime earnings to \$1,468,556 with Sunday's \$600,000 purse.

Briton wins gold medal in cycling

COLORADO SPRINGS (R) — Briton Tony Doyle ended five years of world cycling championship frustration with a powerful kick to beat archrival Hans-Henrik Oersted of Denmark for the gold medal in the professional individual pursuit.

Czechoslovakia edged ahead of East Germany by one-hundredth of a second to win the 4,000 metre team pursuit in the only other final Sunday, the last day of track competition.

Eastern Europeans have won all five amateur gold medals with three events remaining.

Doyle, who has finished second to Oersted in the 5,000 metres event for the past two years, trailed by nearly two seconds with one kilometre remaining.

"In the last kilometre I really kicked and gave it all I had," the 28-year-old from Woking, Surrey, said after winning by a commanding 1.95 seconds.

"I knew I was behind but I had a sense he was slowing down. His history is to finish fast but he started fast so I knew I had him with one and a half lap to go."

Doyle, who won the 1980 championship but has been riding in Oersted's shadow ever since, said he was bitten in the right calf by a dog after a training session last Wednesday but the deep puncture wounds did not affect him in the final.

Oersted, 31, won his third silver medal. He has already won two golds and two bronzes since turning professional in 1980.

Jesper Wotte of Denmark beat Gregor Braun of West Germany in the bronze medal race in the pursuit, in which two riders start on opposite sides of the banked oval track and try to catch one another or post the fastest time.

The Czechoslovak team and the crowd of some 8,000 cheered wildly when the results of a photo finish in the four-man team pursuit were announced.

The East Germans were the apparent winners according to the unofficial timer at the Olympic training centre velodrome but an official review of videotapes of the finish showed the Czechoslovaks had won by the slimmest of margins.

Koichi Nakano of Japan, on target for an unprecedented 10th consecutive gold medal in the professional match sprints, was hardly tested as he advanced to the semifinals along with countryman Nobuyuki Tawara, Claudio Göttsch of Italy and Dieter Gichken of West Germany.

In the women's 3,000 metres individual event, reigning champion Rebecca Twigg

Whitehead of the United States and Jeannie Longo of Italy drew towards their third consecutive battle for the gold medal as they easily advanced to the semifinals.

The 23-year-old Whitehead is seeking her third successive title and an unprecedented fourth world championship in the event.

Also advancing were Barbara Ganz of Switzerland and Linda Van De Berg of The Netherlands, who recovered from an accident in which her bike broke in two at the steering column to beat American Elizabeth Davis in a restarted heat.

In the morning session, East German Lutz Haneisen broke facial bones and suffered bruises and concussion in a crash during the first qualifying heat for the amateur points race.

He was reported to be in a fair condition in hospital.

Haneisen was thrown into the air and onto his face after riding into downed cyclist Christian Næss of Norway. Serafin Riera of Spain ploughed into both of them but, like Næss, escaped with minor cuts and bruises.

The crash occurred as a tightly packed field of 28 riders made the first turn of the 21st lap of a 90-lap contest. The race continued as Haneisen was carried off the track on a stretcher.

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Seoul urges North Korea to reverse decision on boycotting Asian Games

SEOUL (Agencies) — South Korea Monday urged its northern neighbour to reverse a decision to boycott this month's Asian Games and said it was holding the door open for a change of heart.

North Korea's official Rodong Shinmun newspaper Monday accused Seoul of trying to use the games to perpetuate the division of Korea, according to the North Korean central news agency.

"We should not be involved in things helpful to national division, and therefore, he will not participate in the 10th Asian Games scheduled in Seoul," the agency quoted the paper as saying.

A spokesman for the games organising committee said it had not yet received formal notification of the boycott.

"But if the news reports are true, we regret the North Korean decision very much," the spokesman told Reuters.

"We urge the north to reconsider and we want to remind them that they still can and should take part in this festival of peace for greater national reconciliation. We will keep our doors open," he said.

The Communist north, which fought the south in the 1950-53 Korean war, opposed the choice of Seoul to host the Asian Games and also the 1988 summer Olympics.

Of the 36 member countries of the Olympic Council of Asia, 30, including China and Japan, have said they will compete in the Asian

Games. Afghanistan, Laos, Mongolia, Vietnam and South Yemen have not announced a decision but are not expected to come, according to the organisers.

Monday is the official deadline for entry applications, but the organisers said they would accept any of the socialist countries not so far enrolled if they should seek to attend even at a later stage.

North Korea has threatened a Communist-led boycott of the Seoul Olympics if its demand for an equal share of the games is not met.

Earlier this summer, the two Koreas held a third round of talks in Lausanne, Switzerland, with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) mediating, in an attempt to lift the boycott threat.

But they failed to reach agreement on a joint IOC-South Korea proposal to allow the north to stage several events but falling short of offering an equal share. Sports officials here and abroad say the Koreans may hold further talks.

Meanwhile, South Korea aims to win 65 out of 269 gold medals at stake and hopes that will put it in second place in the 10th Asian Games that begin here Sept. 20.

The Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA) said Monday.

China, which led the overall standings in the last games in 1980 in New Delhi with 61 gold medals, is going for at least 75 gold medals in Seoul, and Japan, the second

leading medal winner in New Delhi, hopes for 72 golds, recent press reports have said.

South Korea's medal hopes include winning eight out of 12 gold medals in archery, seven of 12 golds in boxing, five of nine golds in cycling, three of eight golds in judo, all eight golds in taekwondo, and four of six golds in tennis, KASA said.

KASA officials said South Korea also aims for 65 silver and 79 bronze medals in the 25 sports, in which about 4,100 athletes from about 30 countries are expected to compete.

South Korea plans to field 494 athletes in the competition.

Hulbert wins Memphis Golf Classic

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (R) — Mike Hulbert drilled the final hole to win Memphis Golf Classic by one stroke over his boyhood friend, Joey Sindelar.

Hulbert finished the \$605,912 tournament, which was boosted from \$500,000, with a three-under-par 69 and a total of eight-under 280.

This was Hulbert's first victory in two years on the PGA tour and it was worth \$109,064, boosting his earnings for the year to \$250,131.

E. Europe, Britain dominate athletic games

STUTTGART, West Germany (AP) — East Germany and the Soviet Union collected seven of the 10 gold medals at stake on the final day of the European track and field championships Sunday, while Britain, Western Europe's most successful team, also ended the 6-day event on a high note by winning the men's 1,500 and 5,000 metre races and the 4x400-metre men's relay.

In the 1,500 metres, the blue ribbon event of every major track championships, Steve Cram beat archrival Sebastian Coe and retained his title in a 1-2 for Britain. Han Kulker of The Netherlands was third.

Cram's winning time was a slow 3:41.09, but his victory was sweet revenge after he had placed only third place in the 800 metre final on Thursday, when Coe won his first major outdoor title over the distance and another Briton, Tom McKean, came third.

After preventing Coe becoming the first person to win an 800-1,500 double at these championships, Cram told reporters: "I don't think I've ever been so depressed, in running terms, as when I lost the 800. I was very, very determined to win today. A gold each for Seb and me isn't bad."

Cram hit the front with 300 metres to go and, unlike on Thursday, had the strength and fitness to go on and win.

Steve Ovett, the former 800-metre Olympic champion who set a string of world records at middle distance events in the early 1980s, failed in his bid for a 5,000-metre title.

Ovett, who almost did not compete in Stuttgart because of a bad cold, never got going and dropped out of the race with five laps to go. "I felt dead. It was far too quick for me," Ovett said.

But countryman Jack Buckner made sure Britain struck gold with a superb performance to win in 13 minutes, 10.15 seconds, the second fastest time in the world this year.

Italy's Stefano Mei, the 5,000-metre winner, just missed the double by placing second while another Briton, Tim Hutchings, took the bronze.

Britain's third gold medal came in a thrilling 4x400-metre men's relay.

The team, already without dependable anchor man Phil Brown, who was injured, appeared to have suffered a further setback when substitute runner Brian Whittle lost his left shoe at the changeover.

But Whittle, who was running the third leg, hung on bravely and lost only one place, slipping from second to third, when he handed over the baton to Roger Black.

Black, the 400-metre gold medalist, was powerful enough to overtake the Soviets and West

Germanians and was two metres up when he crossed the line.

As an ecstatic British team celebrated victory, Whittle said: "What else could I do? I could not stop and put the shoe back on again."

Britain's eight gold medals equalled its previous best title showing in 1950.

The women's 4x400-metre relay went to East Germany, which also clinched the women's 4x100 in a best time for the year of 41.84 seconds.

The other relay, the men's 4x100, went to the Soviet Union, with East Germany second and Britain third.

The Soviets picked up another gold in the women's 1,500 metres, Rawlija Agletdinova winning from compatriot Tatjana Samolenko, Doina Melinte, the fastest over the distance in the world this year, had to be content with the bronze.

Igor Paklin, the Soviet world record holder, won the men's high jump with 2.34 metres, followed by countryman Sergei Maltchenko, with West Germany's Carlo Thraenhart in third place.

Romas Ubartas of the Soviet Union won the men's discus with a heave of 67.08 metres. In a clean sweep for the Soviets, Gansadi Kolomoischenko won the silver and Vadovas Kidikas the bronze.

Hartwig Gauder of East Germany overtook Vladimir Iwanenko of the Soviet Union in the last five kilometres to win the

men's 50-kilometre walk.

Another Soviet, Waleri Samozov, won the bronze.

Meanwhile, Said Aouita, the extraordinary Moroccan who already holds the world 1,500 and 5,000 metres records, will attempt the mile record Tuesday night as the European athletics circuit enters its final stage.

Aouita has twice this season just missed the 3,000 world best and was the victim of over-enthusiastic early pacemaking when he attempted to break Cram's world mile mark of three minutes 46.32 seconds in West Berlin on Aug. 15.

With attention focused on the highly successful European championships which concluded Sunday, Aouita has been out of the limelight recently.

But if he is in anything like his best form the little Moroccan could light up the end of the northern season which climaxes with the Grand Prix final in Rome on Sept. 10.

The 25-year-old Olympic 5,000 champion has modified his original aim to hold the world record for every distance from 800 metres to the marathon.

But he is easily the most versatile athlete of modern times and the right conditions plus more intelligent pacemaking could see him at least set a world mark this year to add to the two he picked up last season.

American James Robinson, a specialist over 800 metres, looks the likely pacemaker.

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Each apartment comprises one bedroom, living and dining areas, fully-equipped kitchen, bathroom, central heating, continuous hot water, intercom, a colour T.V., central antenna for AM and FM stations, aircooler and a private telephone.

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FURNISHED SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE FOR RENT

Located between 7th Circle and Mecca Street. Consists of two bedrooms, living, dining room and small garden. Independent central heating and telephone. Annual rent JD 3,300.

Interested parties call: 812262.

ONE BEDROOMED FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Special entrance, one bedroom, salon, kitchen, bathroom, garden, central heating, telephone and colour TV. Excellent for one or two persons.

Location: Gardens Area. Contact Tel: 662462 and 624611

FURNISHED SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE FOR RENT

Located between 7th Circle and Mecca Street. Consists of two bedrooms, living, dining room and small garden. Independent central heating and telephone. Annual rent JD 3,300.

Interested parties call: 812262.

DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consisting of two bedrooms, L-shaped salon, glassed-in-verande. Location: Tia's Al Ali, opposite University of Jordan pedestrian bridge, Bashir Yassin Building.

Please call 816683.

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For details please call 841565, 845376

LOCATION

To Switch ← Zarqa-Yarmouk University of Jordan

Cinema Tel: 622198
RAGHADAN
MY LUCKY STARS
Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 9:45

Cinema
CONCORD
WEIRD SCIENCE
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 675573
OPERA
POLICE ACADEMY "2"
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
PHILADELPHIA
KARATE KID PART II
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
WARNING SIGN
Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
THE COLOR PURPLE
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4892/4902	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3860/65	Canadian dollars
	2.0277/87	West German marks
	2.2880/90	Dutch guilders
	1.6357/67	Swiss francs
	41.9742/02	Belgian francs
	6.6450/6500	French francs
	1399/1400	Italian lire
	153.90/154.00	Japanese yen
	6.8675/8725	Swedish crowns
	7.2750/2800	Norwegian crowns
	7.6700/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	391.00/392.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mostly at the day's highs after a hesitant start, helped by the return of more substantial institutional demand. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 13.6 up at 1,674.8, after touching a low of 1,654.6.

The new account opened to news of the confederation of British industry had downgraded its estimate of U.K. manufacturing growth for 1986 to 2.0 per cent from 2.5 per cent and a large number of major companies' shares trading ex-dividend. However, early selling pressure proved light and thereafter equities, with the accent on leading issues, attracted persistent institutional buying interest ahead of a batch of autumn floatations.

Dealers said the improvement in demand from the institutional sector seen late in the last account, which finished with a rise in excess 130 points on the FTSE 100 index, augurs well for the forthcoming major floatations of the Trustee Savings Bank group and British Gas. An indication of market liquidity was given by the level of demand for the Yorkshire Television share issue, 51 times oversubscribed.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Despite some early morning delays in putting across special capabilities, you will find that by keeping your charm and being considerate you will gain good will.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study carefully how to get some new ideas across and carry through intelligently and politely.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can complete that problem that has taken a long time to solve. Find articles that add comfort at home.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A delayed message could bother you but later you get fine response from others. Be highly magnetic.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You are expecting money and can put a plan in operation that will give you a steady income.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Make an improvement to your appearance and later you gain some personal wish with relative ease.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Go after pleasures you desire and stop feeling so limited. Take positive steps and get good results.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have had little luck with old interests so forget them and get into more lucrative outlets.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't permit an older person to keep you from handling civic work that is important. Keep cheerful.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be more willing to accept change since you are holding onto the past too much. Success follows the move.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) After you attend to a long-term responsibility you understand how to have greater abundance in the future.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't permit a delay in some business matter. Make revisions in a contract with an associate for better results.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan how to get rid of some obsolete system at your job and replace it with an easier and more profitable method.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she is very apt to want to hold onto the past too much and could easily lose out on many fine chances to get ahead if not taught early to get out of this habit. The field of entertainment could make your progeny very happy as well as very successful.

Indonesia cuts oil output

JAKARTA (AP) — Indonesia reduced its oil production Monday to a daily rate of 1.189 million barrels for September, a spokesman of the state-owned Pertamina oil company said.

Mr. Kusmadi Endin said the cutback, in compliance with Indonesia's commitment to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting countries (OPEC), would reduce the country's output to its lowest level since daily production reached a peak of 1.7 million barrels in 1977.

Mr. Endin declined to specify the country's average daily output before Monday's decrease.

"It was much higher," he said. Informed sources said earlier that Indonesia produced about 1.5 million barrels of oil a day in August.

In an effort to bring up depressed oil prices, OPEC oil ministers meeting in Geneva on Aug. 4 reintroduced a quota system with an aggregate production of 16.8 million barrels of oil a day for its 13 members. Indonesia's share in the total is 1.189 million barrels a day.

OPEC members produced an estimated 20 million barrels of oil a day in August. Mr. Endin said all oil contractors were expected to abide by the government's decision to reduce output "because they also want the prices to rise."

Indonesia consumes around 500,000 barrels of its daily oil production.

Oil and gas are the country's economic mainstay, accounting for about two-thirds of its foreign exchange earnings.

Meanwhile, oil company stocks in the United States were sharply built up in the past three weeks since OPEC agreed to cut production, and crude oil prices surged nearly 50 per cent.

Oil analysts said the stock surge reflected a widespread belief among investors that the OPEC accord will reduce the supply of available crude oil and allow oil prices to rise further.

Some American oil executives and analysts maintain that the OPEC agreement will push prices close to, if not over, \$20 a barrel by the winter.

The U.S. Energy Department earlier said it planned to start buying domestic crude oil for the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve as a way of offsetting the depressed American oil industry.

Bahrain - GCC trade declines

BAHRAIN (R) — A decline in Bahrain's trade with other states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) continued in 1985, with total exports falling 21.1 per cent to 48.9 million dinars, the Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA) said.

Imports from GCC member countries rose 9.5 per cent over 1984 to 26.6 million dinars, the BMA said in its 1985 annual report. This narrowed the overall surplus in trade with GCC states to 22.3 million dinars in 1985 from 37.3 million in 1984 and 61.7 million in 1983, the BMA said.

Subsidised loans to Third World increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prosperous countries are more willing to push subsidised loans to the Third World when the loans are targeted to help their own business, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) says.

The fund, in a recent study, also said the government and government-guaranteed loans to encourage exports are playing an increasing role in getting money to poor countries "over the ocean."

Between the end of 1983 and June 1985, it said, officially-supported export lending rose from \$133.4 billion to \$143.4 billion, a 6.3 per cent increase.

At the same time, bank loans without guarantees rose by just 2.2 per cent, from \$500.8 billion to \$507.7 billion.

The IMF said the increase in

guaranteed loans is actually higher because the money usually was lent in the currencies of the lending country at a time when the dollar was rising in value.

Figured at today's dollar rates for yen, French francs and other currencies, the total would be considerably higher, the study said.

The loans, made or guaranteed by government agencies, are designed to encourage Third World countries to make purchases in the lending, industrialised country.

The IMF study, entitled "Export Credits - Developments

and Prospects" was done with the help of agencies in the United States, Britain, Japan, France, West Germany, Canada, Sweden, The Netherlands, Italy and Belgium.

In the United States, such loans are made by the federal government's Export Import Bank.

The bank's president, Mr. William H. Draper III, wrote in its report for 1985 that its export support programmes "are now fully competitive with, or more favourable than, those offered by other major trading nations."

In the current U.S. fiscal year which ends Sept. 30, the bank is authorised to make \$1.062 billion worth of such loans and to guarantee another \$11.4 billion worth.

As an example of what it does, the bank said the Roscor Corp. in Mt. Prospect, Illinois, used a

guarantee from the bank to get a \$3.17 million line of credit to buy equipment needed for work on two television trailers for the Asian Games in Seoul, South Korea, next month and the Olympic Games there in 1988.

There are 21 countries that for a mixture of political and financial reasons, cannot get loans from the Export Import Bank.

The list includes Cuba and Nicaragua, but also countries the administration of President Ronald Reagan helps in other ways, such as Bolivia, Bangladesh, Peru, Somalia and Zaire.

In addition, the bank cannot make loans to 14 nations officially designated "communist countries." However, it can make loans to China, Hungary, Romania or Yugoslavia even though they have communist governments.

Because so many countries have sought the subsidised loans, some lending agencies have made a special effort to get borrowers to select projects more carefully.

The fund said in Turkey, the special efforts caused some delays but by the third year of the programme a limit was no longer considered necessary.

In the Philippines, one foreign lending agency — which the IMF report does not identify — undertook a careful examination of the borrowing government's priorities.

The fund says that in general this approach worked well on public projects. The lending agencies reported that they could not check individually on commercial projects but were reasonably certain they were sound, partly on the basis of reports from the World Bank.

FAO warns of repeated famine in Africa unless trends reverse

ABIDJAN (R) — Famine could strike Africa repeatedly in the future, getting worse and worse and driving nations to the brink of catastrophe, according to a United Nations food agency report.

But the continent's agriculture ministers will also be told at a meeting starting this week that the right policies — to help and encourage Africa's neglected farmers and protect the environment — can avert disaster.

The study, by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) warns:

"If past trends were to continue, in 25 years' time there would be repeated and massive famines, food imports could bankrupt even prosperous African countries and many countries would find themselves close to the limit of survival."

A FAO statement summarising the main conclusions says African agriculture can recover from its current problems if prompt action is taken to protect the environment, provide support for

farmers and improve the external economic climate.

The study, entitled "African Agriculture — The Next 25 Years," was begun at the request of ministers attending the last FAO African conference, in Zimbabwe in 1984.

It says that if the right reforms are introduced, "within 25 years' time, all but a few countries could either grow enough food to feed themselves or afford food imports to meet domestic needs."

The study is expected to dominate discussions at the nine-day meeting, which begins in Ivory Coast's inland capital Yamoussoukro on Tuesday. Experts will analyse its conclusions and submit recommendations to ministers next week.

The Ministers are due to adopt policy options to boost agricultural output in the medium and long-term.

Agriculture accounts for up to 50 per cent of Africa's gross domestic product, 80 per cent of

employment and 90 per cent of foreign exchange earnings, yet few of its countries spend more than 10 per cent of their budgets on farming, according to the FAO.

Bilateral donors allocate less than 20 per cent of total concessional assistance to agriculture.

The talks will take place against the background of Africa's worst invasion of locusts for 60 years and continuing high rates of population increase that have outstripped food production during the drought-ravaged past decade.

On present trends, by the year 2010 Africa will have 650 million more people and an annual grain deficit of 100 million tonnes, according to a recent FAO forecast.

Good rains returned to the continent last year but have encouraged the breeding of billions of locusts and grasshoppers that threaten to devastate this year's harvests, international aid officials say.

U.S. trade deficit unsustainable

VENICE, Italy (Agencies) — The chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board (Fed) said Sunday that the United States cannot sustain a record trade deficit while West Germany and Japan post surpluses.

Mr. Paul Volcker also told a meeting of bankers, businessmen and politicians that world growth prospects will be jeopardised if rising protectionist sentiment is not stemmed and collective action taken on international economic policy.

"When destructive protectionist measures are proposed by responsible people, then we should know we're in trouble," Mr. Volcker told a meeting of the Aspen Institute, an American "think tank" that is holding a seminar on the U.S., European and world economy.

The U.S. trade deficit widened to a record \$18 billion in July, with Americans buying a record amount of foreign products despite the decline in the value of

the dollar that makes imports more expensive.

Mr. Volcker had said in congressional testimony last month that the United States could slip into a recession if there is no improvement in the trade deficit.

President Ronald Reagan's administration has been under increasing pressure from U.S. manufacturers, organised labour and Congress to act on the mounting deficit, which has been blamed for job losses and plant closings in the United States.

Referring to the U.S. deficit and Japan's and West Germany's surpluses, Mr. Volcker said, "the situation is simply unsustainable. Certainly in the United States it is not politically sustainable."

He noted that Americans save far less of their paychecks than the Germans and Japanese, and called that a soft spot in the U.S. economy. But Mr. Volcker also said signs of economic growth in Japan were "ambiguous at best,"

and there also were questions about Germany's economic growth as well.

The week-long meeting, whose participants include Fiat auto chairman Mr. Gianni Agnelli, will discuss ways to reform the world economic system.

"Reform of the system cannot be sooo enough to resolve the current impasse," Mr. Volcker said.

To appease the United States and other countries, Japan's powerful trade and industry ministry last week put forward a 742.5 billion yen (\$4.8 billion) budget for next year mainly aimed at transforming the country's export-driven economy.

The budget, which has to be approved by the cabinet and by parliament, calls for everything from a new loan fund for companies hurt by the yen's rapid rise to development of computer system to translate Japanese into Chinese, Indonesian, Malay and Thai.

Report downgrades outlook for growth in South Africa

LONDON (R) — A leading international business report said Monday it was downgrading its forecast for South Africa's economic growth rate because the country's economy was beginning to suffer from political uncertainty.

"After a long period in which political uncertainties appeared to have only a marginal impact on the domestic economy, there are signs that growth prospects are beginning to suffer," a special report published in London by the Economist magazine's Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) said.

The EIU, which writes specialised reports on international political and economic developments, said it downgraded South Africa's average economic growth rate for 1986-90 to 3.3 per cent from 4.2 per cent in a revision of a six-month-old report of the country's economic prospects over the next five years.

"Although... the outlook is far from being one of unremitting gloom, the recovery projected in our central forecast may prove to be weaker, and shorter lived than we had thought," the EIU said.

The state of emergency imposed on June 12 to quell unrest had led to greater pressure for international sanctions against Pretoria but comprehensive or mandatory sanctions did not yet appear an immediate prospect.

"However, a gradual stepping up of external pressure does seem likely, with the coal, iron and steel and possibly farming sectors liable to be particularly hard hit in their main Western export markets," it said.

Six Commonwealth leaders endorsed a package of 11 sanctions against Pretoria on Aug. 4 during a London mini-summit of the 49-nation group of former British colonies after Pretoria rebuffed a diplomatic mission by the European Community aimed at negotiating an end to apartheid.

The measures against Pretoria agreed in London included a ban on air links, a ban on overseas investment in or bank loans to South Africa and a ban on the country's agricultural produce,

uranium, coal, iron and steel.

However, Britain, the biggest South African investor, and the United States have refused to impose full economic sanctions. The European Community is due to consider the matter this month.

The domestic economy was being affected by the loss of external capital, the report said, adding: "Consumer attitudes may also have been changing, with an apparent reluctance to engage in long-term commitments setting back government policies aimed at expansion."

On the other hand, the fall of the rand on exchange markets had made South African goods increasingly competitive on international markets, "despite the dampening effect of sanctions, boycotts and the threat of more to come."

With weaker domestic demand, the current account surplus was projected to remain substantial, gradually declining to \$2.5 billion by 1990, it said.

U.S. dumping of shares tops \$22 billion

Meanwhile, California's decision to dump \$10 billion in South Africa-related stocks could spur a growing U.S. divestment campaign and force more American firms to pull out of the white-ruled nation, monitoring groups said.

California's action, the largest to date, brought to 20 the number of states which have decided to sell their holdings in U.S. companies doing business with South Africa to protest against Pretoria's racial apartheid policies.

Together, U.S. states, cities and universities are in the process of dumping more than \$22 billion in South Africa-related stocks and shares, according to the New York-based American Committee on Africa and Washington's Investor Responsibility Research Centre (IRRC).

That figure last November was just \$5.4 billion.

"People are now talking about depressing the price of stock," the IRRC's Joshua Nesson told Reuters.

THE Daily Crossword by Linda Hooper

ACROSS

- 1 New — on life
- 10 Good-by
- 14 Jackie
- 15 Asphyxiate
- 16 Chester
- 17 Arthur
- 18 Scribble's work
- 20 Resplendent
- 22 Concerning
- 23 Pipe joint
- 24 Miss car
- 25 Balgrange
- 26 Payne La.
- 32 Tail
- 35 Artist Jean
- 37 Stare
- 38 Theatrical
- 40 Jan. van der
- 41 Fish-eating
- 43 Pierre is
- 44 Exeter and
- 45 Andover abbr.
- 46 Tale
- 47 What the doc-
tor ordered
- 48 Mother of
- 49 Myriam
- 50 Sailer
- 52 Split apart
- 54 Snow gear
- 55 Reverence
- 58 Love summer
- 60 Pencil and
- 64 Spud hit
- 67 "The Vamp"
- 68 Of a historic
- 69 Polytechnic
- 70 Ready to go
- 71 Opposite of
- 72 Kid's cry
- 73 Kink role

DOWN

- 1 Rural sounds
- 2 Unleashed
- 3 Slightly
- 4 Customized
- 5 Exorcise
- 6 Anti-pollution
- 7 Silent victor
- 8 Grinch creator
- 9 Bunny time
- 10 SGA
- 11 Came to ground
- 12 Record
- 13 Before prel.
- 14 Centers
- 15 "School days"
- 16 title
- 17 Family circle
- 18 member
- 19 Ravine
- 20 Indian prince
- 21 Barry
- 22 Passion
- 23 Josh
- 24 Musical prize
- 25 lowest price
- 26 minister
- 27 Let. abbr.
- 28 Clog
- 29 61 Wins
- 30 God of love
- 31 Tatters
- 32 Pub police
- 33 Pension plan
- 34 letters

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

OPTIC SAID NAIS
TARD SAIBASTIC
AME YUIS ABERT
ARNE AER
NANGASTER TRAMP
AVIRIE DIES GIE
YIRIE ANIRIE AIN
ALIC GILIN TIRIE
NAISER QANTIGITE
SEAL ADPS
RASTER BARE TAP
BROACASIT NOISE
BASIT ESTIE BIRIE
SIOIE QUSI ORIAN

42 Chaotic place
43 Winter weather
44 Barry
45 Douglas La.
46 Josh
47 Musical prize
48 lowest price
49 minister
50 Endured
51 Let. abbr.
52 Clog
53 61 Wins
54 God of love
55 Tatters
56 Pub police
57 Pension plan
58 letters

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HIMEC

MESOO

BEEDAT

TRUXAS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A OF (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LOUSY STAD HEIFER TONGUE

Answer: In Germany, it might give the answer to the common cold — "GESUNDHEIT"

5 injured in Durban bomb blast; Pretoria names 9,337 detainees

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — A bomb exploded Monday afternoon in front of a counter in a grocery store in a middle-class white suburb of Durban, injuring at least five people, according to an ambulance service.

Two ambulances were sent to the Montclair Shopping Centre, but no further details were available. Most of those injured were Indians, said a source at the scene.

The government has detained 9,337 people for more than a month under its national emergency, according to a new list of names delivered to parliament on Monday by the minister of law and order.

The new list of 786 names in addition to 8,551 names reported to parliament on Aug. 18. The reports on people detained for more than 30 days are required under the public safety act which is the basis for the emergency powers.

The minister, Louis Le Grange, did not say how many people on the Aug. 18 list had been released since then, or how many people have been arrested and held for less than 30 days. So it is doubtful that 9,337 is the exact number of people currently in detention.

When the government reported the 851 last month, several monitoring groups had said the total in detention was probably much more. Most of those detained have not been charged.

Gasoline bombers killed a 12-year-old black girl and injured two black women in an attack on their home in eastern Cape

province, the government's Bureau for Information reported Monday.

The attack took place at 9 P.M. (1900 GMT) Sunday in Tauti, near Grahamstown, the bureau said. It also reported a 30-year-old black man was burned to death with a fire around his neck in a Soweto neighbourhood on Sunday afternoon.

The reports brought the known death toll from unrest to at least 284 since the state of emergency was declared on June 12.

The government said no unrest occurred in 14 of the nation's 19 police divisions in the 24-hour period ending at 6 a.m. Monday, but the most incidents occurred in the eastern Cape.

The town councillor from the Soweto district worst hit by last week's violence has taken refuge in a Johannesburg apartment but says he won't resign his post, the Sowetan newspaper reported Monday.

"There is nothing wrong with the council, and I will resign only when the people who elected me tell me to quit," Jobson Mokoena told the Sowetan, the country's largest-circulation black-oriented newspaper.

One Soweto councillor was hacked to death by youths Tuesday night during the violence

in which police shot dead 20 other blacks, most of them in Mokoena's white city neighbourhood. The homes of two other councillors reportedly were burned down.

Mr. Mokoena and several members of the Soweto Town Council, fearing further attacks against them or their families, have fled the township — with the permission of the Johannesburg City Council — taken refuge in apartments in a neighbourhood officially off-limits to blacks.

The Soweto council, like its counterparts in many other black townships, is viewed by many residents as siding with the white-led central government. The council's unpopular decision to start evicting families participating in a widespread rent boycott was one of the principal factors behind the outbreak of violence.

City Press, a black weekly newspaper, reported Sunday that 27 of the 32 Soweto councillors had fled. The Sowetan said it found five of the councillors at an apartment building in Johannesburg's Fordsburg neighbourhood, but it did not give its own overall estimate of how many councillors had left Soweto.

In another development, the country's largest anti-apartheid coalition, the United Democratic Front (UDF), called on the Liberal Progressive Federal Party (PFP) to pull out of parliament in protest against the government.

The UDF praised the white

opposition party's decision to reduce parliamentary cooperation with the governing National Party and to partially boycott debates. But it urged the PFP, which has called the current session of parliament a farce, to go a step further by withdrawing completely.

Business Day, South Africa's main financial daily, said the National Party's refusal to debate the Soweto violence in parliament illustrated the government's belief "that nasty things will go away if nobody talks about them."

"Government does not know what is happening in the country, because it has put its own eyes out," said Business Day in an editorial.

"Who tells the state president the truth? Not the press, which is either forbidden to do so or hampered. Not his party minions. For obvious reasons of sympathy. Not the SABC (the state-run South African Broadcasting Corp.), which has a policy of not doing so. Not black leaders who, if they have not been repudiated by their own communities, generally will not meet with him."

Even the country's main pro-government English-language paper, the Citizen, chided the government in its editorial Monday.

"It must get on with its tasks with a vigour and purpose that it hasn't shown for some time," the Citizen said. "For only it can bring about reform — and only reform can save this country."



Jonas Savimbi

UNITA urges talks on pullout of foreign troops

JAMBA, Angola (AP) — Guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi has outlined a peace offer to Angola's Marxist government, calling for negotiations on withdrawal of all foreign troops and a national unity government leading to elections.

"War is not good business. Our people want to go home and plow, go to their villages and cows," Mr. Savimbi said in an interview Sunday at his thatched-roof headquarters after making the announcement of the peace offer.

He said the "platform for peace" was developed at a six-day congress of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola — UNITA. Some 2,000 delegates from all 16 provinces in the embattled southern African country attended the congress, according to Mr. Savimbi.

He said unofficial talks had taken place in London and Paris with representatives of President Edouard Dos Santos' government, but government authorities have denied any contacts with the rebels.

Both UNITA and Mr. Dos Santos' Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) fought for independence from Portugal. They then fought a civil war in 1975 after the country gained independence and the MPLA won, with UNITA returning to guerrilla warfare.

Cuba has an estimated 25,000 soldiers in Angola helping fight the rebels, and there are Soviet advisers working with the army.

South Africa has supported UNITA in its 11-year struggle for a power-sharing agreement, and last April the United States began sending aid to the rebels.

"U.S. aid is for the purpose of promoting peaceful solution. If peace negotiations began, we would need no more aid," Mr. Savimbi said. But the Soviets would also have to stop arming his opponents, he said. "In 1975 while we were talking they were arming."

Mr. Savimbi's peace plan called for: "An official and unequivocal deposition from MPLA that it is willing to negotiate, and we will start negotiations immediately... to deal with the problems of total withdrawal of foreign troops from our country. This will lead to a calendar for withdrawal."

"Then we can declare a cease-fire between our forces and MPLA forces and all national forces will maintain the positions they have, leading to a government of national unity that will lead to peace in our country and finally to elections, so each will know the popularity it has."

California air collision death toll climbs to 77

LOS ANGELES (R) — An army of disaster workers carrying yellow body bags sifted through gutted houses in a morning Los Angeles neighbourhood Monday for remains of victims of an air collision that police and airline officials said left up to 77 dead.

Teams spread out over a blackened square mile of houses and tree-lined streets, strewn with shoes, clothing and toys scattered by an Aeromexico DC-9 airliner as it crashed in a fiery thunderball after colliding with a private single-engine plane.

The airliner carried 58 passengers, including some off-duty crew members, and a crew of six. Three people were on the private plane.

Police said all were killed. Up to 10 people on the ground, spending a quiet Labour Day holiday week-end, died when debris smashed into their homes like shells and started fires fed by hot plane fuel, police said.

They said fifteen people were hurt, mostly by inhaling smoke. A priest gave comfort to relatives.

"It looks like a bomb hit the area," one policeman said.

Nine homes were gutted and seven damaged in the middle class neighbourhoods of Cerritos and Buena Park, 50 kilometres east of the centre of Los Angeles.

The airliner, Flight 498, had taken off from Mexico City and picked up passengers at Guadalajara, Loreto and Tijuana before beginning the final short and fatal hop to Los Angeles Airport.

"People ran out of their houses screaming, but some were not so lucky," a neighbour, Seth Grossman, said.

He and his father dragged four injured neighbours out of their burning home, but could not reach others because of the heat.

"I walked through the area and there are no bodies to speak of — small parts, bones, flesh, but nothing really identifiable. It's as though they have been through a blender," said Rob Smith, a fire department spokesman.

Two burned-out cars and a chimney stack were the only remnants of one home. A large piece of fuselage had dug itself into the garden of another.

The private plane, with two gold stripes along its white fuselage, was upside down in the playing field of Cerritos Elementary School.

A few blocks away, children happily played on swings in a park. But rescue workers said the miracle was not twice as high: Many people had gone to the

beaches or to the parks to enjoy the California sunshine and others were in church. The school was empty.

The giant Disneyland Amusement Park, only 12 kilometres from the crash scene, was packed with holidaymakers. "My house moved as if we had been hit by an earthquake," said Mohammed Nikamal, who lived across from one of the destroyed houses. His backyard was littered with pieces of aircraft.

"The airliner flipped over on its back and dropped like a stone belly up, landing in a ball of fire," said William Chong, an eye-witness.

A 50-member investigation team from the National Transportation Safety Board was expected to arrive at the scene to investigate the cause of the collision.

In Mexico City, an airport spokesman said Aeromexico officials later flew to Los Angeles to study the circumstances of the crash. Aeromexico sources said it was not yet clear how many foreigners were aboard the airliner.

The Mexican News Agency Notimex named the pilot of the crashed plane as Arturo Valdez Prom, 39, with about 10,000 hours of flying experience.

The DC-9 was "practically new" in passenger plane terms, since it had been in operation six or seven years, the agency said.

A U.S. embassy spokesman in Mexico City said the embassy was trying to ascertain whether any U.S. citizens had been on board the crashed jetliner.

The Aeromexico Station Manager in Los Angeles, Armando Charles, said the airliner had descended to 6,200 feet (1,890 metres) and was in touch with the Los Angeles airport control tower when the collision occurred.

He said the tower had not been in touch with the private plane. The second in command of the FBI office in Los Angeles, James Nelson, said every indication was the collision was an accident.

At Los Angeles airport, 20 people had come to meet relatives, expected on the plane. Many were escorted to a nearby office in tears.

The collision was reminiscent of a similar accident over San Diego, 190 kilometres to the south, nearly eight years ago. A Pacific South West Airlines Boeing 727, and a private plane collided over the city on Sept. 25, 1978, killing all 135 people on the airliner, the crew of two on the private plane and eight on the ground.

NATO forces practise beach landings

BARDUFOS, Norway (R) — NATO forces Monday landed on the beaches of northern Norway in a mock attack designed to deter the Soviet Union from "adventurism" on the alliance's northern flank.

Some 200 U.S. Marines took part in the landings, part of NATO's "Northern Wedding 86" exercise, securing a beachhead on the rugged fjords that would be frontline stations in times of crisis.

The Marines from the U.S. helicopter carrier ship, shocked by a helicopter crash on Friday in which eight men died, were the advance party for 1,000 troops who will attempt to show NATO can hold the strategically vital flank.

NATO forces from the United

States, Canada and Western Europe, have gathered for the alliance's largest maritime exercises for eight years.

The Norwegian and Barents Seas have taken on increased prominence with NATO strategists, who say the Soviet Union has dramatically increased its military strength in the area.

NATO officials taking part in the exercise say Moscow's intention, in times of crisis, would be to cut off Atlantic supply routes from the U.S. to Europe through the use of its formidable northern fleet, based at Murmansk, which contains 60 per cent of the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons.

Vice-Admiral William Fogarty, the U.S. chief of NATO's Atlantic

Strike Force, said aboard the Saipan Sunday that NATO needed a stronger presence in the Norwegian Sea and that the exercises were aimed at deterring Soviet "adventurism."

Adm. Fogarty said the loss of eight U.S. servicemen in the helicopter crash would not affect the exercise. A memorial service for the five Marines and three helicopter crew was to be held on the Saipan Monday, U.S. officials said.

After Monday's exercise, the strike force will sail to southern Norway and Denmark, where 35,000 troops will take part in landings on Norwegian soil to test NATO's ability to resist Soviet attacks from the Baltic Sea.

Soviets, U.S. aides to discuss Afghanistan

MOSCOW (R) — Senior Soviet and U.S. officials will meet in Moscow Tuesday and Wednesday to discuss the conflict in Afghanistan in preparation for a possible superpower summit later this year.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennady Gerasimov told Reuters the Soviet side would be led by Yuri Alexeyev, head of the ministry's Middle East Department.

A.U.S. embassy spokesman Arnold Raphael, senior deputy assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, had arrived in Moscow to head the American delegation.

The meeting follows U.S.-Soviet talks on regional issues in Washington last week and comes before a second meeting between top arms control experts in Washington on Friday and Saturday after similar talks in Moscow last month.

The series of U.S.-Soviet encounters is designed to prepare for talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Sept. 19-20.

That meeting is intended to lay the groundwork for a second summit between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who agreed in Geneva last November to meet in the United States this year. No date has been set.

U.S.-Soviet relations worsened after Moscow's 1979 military intervention in Afghanistan.

Bolivia says calm restored, frees some detainees

LA PAZ (R) — The Bolivian government says the country is calm after the imposition of state of siege and almost half of the people detained for alleged subversion have been released.

Speaking on the independent radio station Pan-Americana, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy said Sunday that seven more of those arrested would be released and after their release, 71 of the 162 arrested would still be in detention.

Police arrested the 162, among them labour leaders, journalists and leftist political leaders, on Thursday hours after President Victor Paz Estenssoro imposed the state of siege to clamp down on what he called a conspiracy to liquidate his government.

Mr. Barthelemy said the detainees had been "involved in subversive activities that were creating disorder and were designed to provoke chaos and anarchy."

The siege was imposed as 7,000 tin miners, protesting at government plans to close at least two mines in the face of plummeting tin prices, began a march on the capital from the mining centre of Oruro, 200 kilometres to the south.

They were stopped by heavily-armed troops and tanks 80 kilometres south of La Paz. Miners leader Filemon Escobar said Sunday march leaders decided to turn back to avoid bloodshed.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro accused political opponents of planning to take advantage of the miners' protest to topple his 13-month-old government.

Tin is the backbone of the economy, burdened by a \$4.9 billion foreign debt, but the cost of producing the metal in Bolivia is up to five times the current world price.

The government has said it will close at least two of the country's 24 tin mines as part of a restructuring programme.

Magazine chief seeks release of journalist held in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — The chairman of the weekly magazine U.S. News and World Report arrived in Moscow on Monday to seek the release of correspondent Nicholas Daniloff, whom the Soviet KGB security police have accused of spying.

Mortimer Zuckerman was expected to request meetings with Anatoly Dobrynin, a senior Communist Party figure and

former ambassador to the United States, Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh in his bid to resolve the case.

Daniloff, 52, the magazine's correspondent in Moscow for the past 5½ years, was seized by KGB agents on Saturday and has since been held in a military prison in the east of the capital.

No major damages in Romania earthquake

BUCHAREST (Agencies) — Cleanup teams were carting away fallen masonry from the streets Monday, but the strong earthquake over the weekend did not appear to have caused major damage or casualties. There were no confirmed reports of death or serious injury, and Western diplomats who have been making independent damage assessments said the official version appeared

accurate, despite rumours of some deaths. "From what we've seen... it appears that we didn't get the worst of it," one Western diplomat in the city told the AP's Vienna bureau by telephone. The worst damage appeared to be in the neighbouring Soviet Republic of Moldavia, and the official Soviet news agency TASS said there had been casualties there but did not say how many.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SEARIF
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COMBINE YOUR CHANCES

Both vulnerable, South deals.

NORTH
♠ 4
♥ A 6 3
♦ A K Q 5 2
♣ 5 4 3 2

WEST
♠ Q 8 5 3
♥ K Q 10 4 2
♦ 8
♣ 10 9 7

EAST
♠ K 7 6
♥ 8 7
♦ J 10 9 7 4 3
♣ 8

SOUTH
♠ A J 10 9 2
♥ J 5
♦ 6
♣ A K Q 6

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

We are indebted to Jean-Paul Meyer, editor of "Le Bridgeur," for this deal. Cover the East-West hands and decide how you would tackle six clubs after the lead of the king of hearts. Trumps are 3-1.

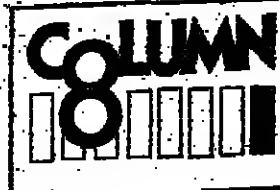
Once South showed the strength

for a high reverse with his bid of three clubs, North was slowward bound. He cue-bid his ace of hearts en route in case that card was what his partner needed for a grand slam.

Obviously, you should win the ace of hearts and draw three rounds of trumps. If diamonds are 4-3, you can claim your slam, so next you cash three high diamonds, shuffling a heart and a spade from hand. Unfortunately, West shows out on the second diamond. What now?

All you need to land your slam is to find West with one of the missing spade honors. Cash the ace of spades and lead the jack. If West does not cover, discard from dummy. East wins and returns a red card, which you ruff. Now lead the ten of spades. If West does not cover, discard from dummy to repeat the ruffing finesse, which wins. You can ruff your last spade on the table.

It's an excellent slam. You lose only if diamonds break 5-2 or worse and if East has both missing spade honors guarded at least once. The combined odds are better than 80 percent.



Priscilla Presley attacks tabloid stories

NEW YORK (R) — Priscilla Presley says Elvis' daughter is not being held hostage by a cult or dressing up in her famous father's clothes, as some tabloids have reported. Presley, who was divorced from Elvis Presley before his death on Aug. 16, 1977, said she was speaking out for the first time because she wanted to refute recent reports about her 18-year-old daughter, Lisa Marie.

"They say Lisa is brainwashed. If that means getting along with your mother, family and friends, then everybody should be brainwashed," Presley said in an interview published in People magazine.

Invitation takes 24 years to arrive

NEW DELHI (AP) — A wedding invitation sent more than 24 years ago from a bridegroom's father to the bride's family in West Bengal arrived in Calcutta last week. The marriage took place long ago, but by the time the postcard arrived last Wednesday, the bridegroom was dead. So was his father, who sent the postcard 1,000 kilometres through the Indian postal service. The Press Trust of India reported that the postcard was dated Feb. 23, 1962. But the addressee had to pay 20 paise (16 U.S. cents) to cover increased postal charges.

Mothers in hospital mix-up agree to swap babies

DUBLIN (R) — Two Irish mothers, each given the other's new-born baby in a hospital mix-up, have agreed to swap the infants after tests ordered by the high court established which was which. A spokesman in the main hospital in Portlaoise, central Ireland, said that the results of blood and tissue tests had established the identities of the babies and the parents had agreed to exchange them. One of the mothers had insisted that the baby she nursed for five days before leaving of the switch was hers. The mix-up occurred when the name-tags of two babies, born within minutes of each other 10 days ago, were inadvertently switched.

Miss England wins 1986 Miss International beauty contest

TOKYO (AP) — Helen Fairbrother of England, who said the secret of beauty is "you should always feel joyful," has won the 1986 Miss International contest in Nagasaki. Miss Denmark, Pia Rosenberg Larsen, was the runner-up, and Miss Mexico, Ponce Leon Martha Christina Merino, placed third among the 46 contestants, who appeared before the 12 Japanese and foreign judges in swimsuits, evening gowns and national costumes. "I was very surprised. It's a sort of shock to me, but I am very happy," the 20-year-old Miss Fairbrother told reporters after being selected for the first prize of 2 million yen (\$12,900). The 178-centimetre blue-eyed blonde, now a model, said she would like to have her own dress shop in the future. Miss Larsen received 1 million yen (\$6,500) and Miss Merino 800,000 yen (\$5,200). Miss Sweden, Susanna Mari Lundmark, was chosen Miss Photogenic and received a Japanese camera.

4 lions recaptured after escape

DARWIN, Australia (AP) — A lion that had escaped from a nearby circus surprised the bride and groom and guests at an outdoor wedding here Saturday, Australian Associated Press reported. The lion was one of four which broke out of a cage during a matinee performance of the circus. Police said two of the lions were immediately recaptured inside the tent and a third was caught just outside. But the fourth walked across the road to the nearby Botanic Gardens and lay down under a tree — 200 metres from the startled wedding party. Marriage celebrant Dawn Lawrie told AAP: "I had just pronounced them man and wife when the cry went up, 'there is a lion in the garden.' But with tremendous aplomb, we continued to sign the marriage register, keeping an eye open for him. It had been sitting under a tree, then got up and surveyed the parkland. It looked quite at home in its surroundings."